

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

In This Number

Price Fixing a Failure
Abandonment of Farm Super-Parity
1941 Corn Damage Due to Open Husks
Barley Movement Heavy
Control of Vegetable Oil Seeds Delegated to CCC
National and Missouri Conventions Cancelled

Licensed Grain Elevators Must Not Reserve Space
Grain Storage Facilities May Be Charged Off
Grade Barley Carefully
Tariff Rule Governs Coal Weights
Disability of Sweeper by Flour Dust Not an Occupational Disease



Supplementary Storage of Butler-Welsh Grain Co.'s Rock Island Elevator at Council Bluffs, Ia., approaching completion.
[For description see page 147.]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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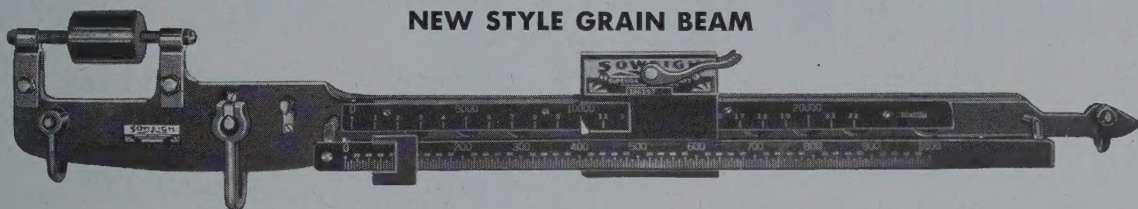
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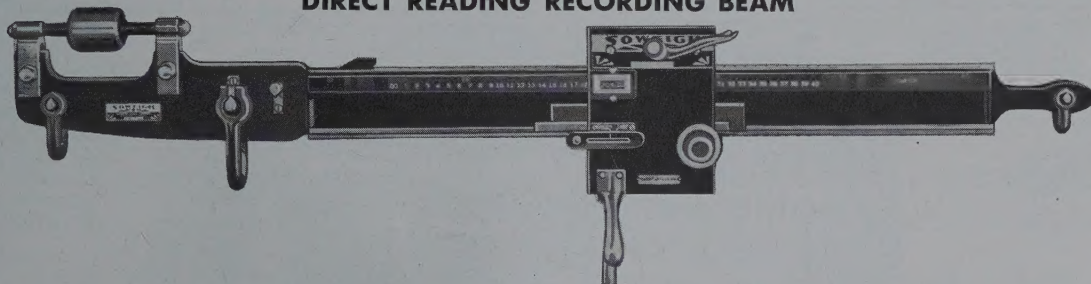
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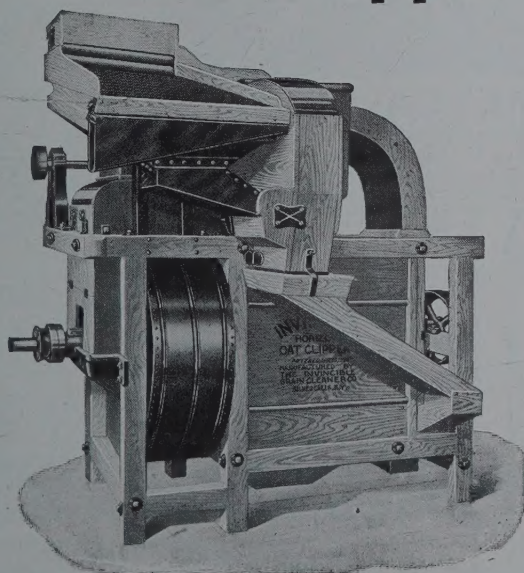
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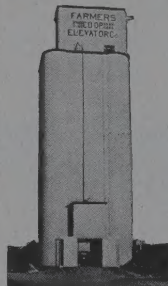


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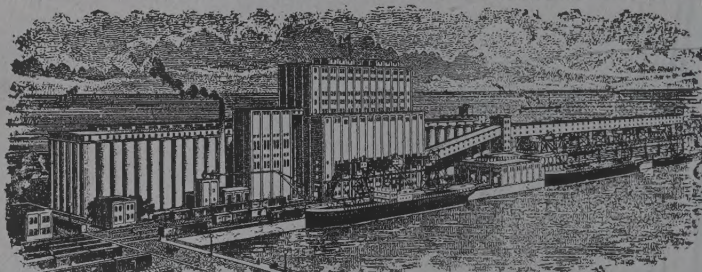
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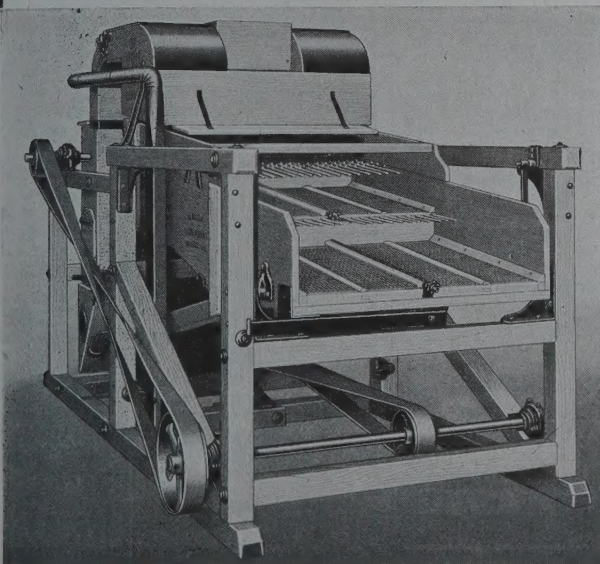
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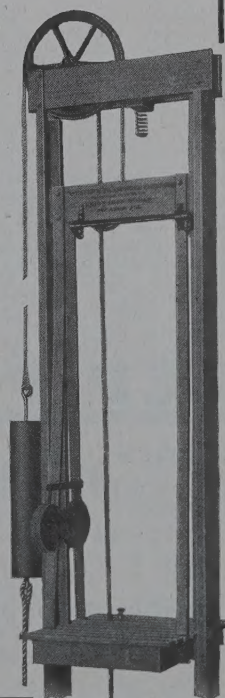
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Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office

State



There's A Great Deal of Difference!

At least there should be. While both employ toxic gases, one is designed to eliminate men in warfare, the other insects in grain.

Yet certain highly lethal gases have been introduced into grain elevators that would be better suited to chemical warfare.

It would be natural to think that war gases and similarly hazardous compounds would prove useful in grain fumigation. But most of them don't work out when they get in the elevator. The conditions there are very different than they were in the laboratory. The investigator finds that laboratory conclusions don't mean much in practical grain fumigation.

Accordingly, most attempts to introduce highly toxic chemicals in this

field have brought hazards to users without any greater advantage in effectiveness. Often such compounds have been complete "flops" on results.

"Safety" is a relative word in grain fumigation. No fumigant which will kill insects is without danger to man. But there are many products which are relatively non-hazardous—safe to use under elevator conditions. Another small group of products may be used with special precautions because their manufacturers grant their hazards.

The class of products we refer to as "hazardous," however, have no place in a grain elevator, in our judgment, because they are insidious and have already caused or are likely to cause death or health injury to users.

Therefore, we frankly warn, "Let the buyer beware."

Sincerely yours,

THE *Weevil-Cide* COMPANY
 THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT
 1110 HICKORY STREET
 KANSAS CITY, MO.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST 26, 1942

THE REMARKABLE increase in the output of distillers dried grains must be gratifying to feed mixers using this product.

THE NEED of more and more scrap iron has led to the requisition of a number of short lines of non-essential railroad trackage.

PORTABLE LOADERS for grain which break the kernels can be depended upon to win a discouraging discount on every shipment loaded.

LIGHTNING has been charged with striking six elevators this month, and it started fires in four, but only one of the plants was burned with its contents.

CULTIVATING cordial relations with neighboring dealers before any trouble starts is a good way to prevent an overbidding contest profitable to no one.

JACK FROST has been threatening Old King Corn in a most alarming manner the last few days so he might be able to nip the promising crop to the distress of everyone concerned.

RAILROADS deserve credit for supplying the empties that enabled country shippers to break records this month for shipments of wheat and barley to Minneapolis.

THE SHORTAGE of feed in eastern Canada having been relieved it is expected that shipments of Canadian oats will offer stronger competition in the New England states.

OVERBURDENED BINS in different sections of the country are succumbing to overloading. Over-crowded bins in seven plants recently let go and spread grain all around seven elevators.

HEAVY TAXATION is certain to increase the spread between a dealer's buying and selling price. If he is to stay in business the merchant has no recourse but to increase his margin.

POULTRYMEN who demur at the price of feed asked by the elevator operator may be led to take a more cheerful view of the price situation when asked what they are getting for eggs right now.

THE CABLE of a car puller has unexpected elasticity when stretched to the breaking point and can sweep like a whiplash to break the legs of a bystander. The safe course is to stay out of harm's way.

A STARTLING increase in personal injury cases of workers in industrial plants was reported for the month of July. Operators of grain elevators who replace experienced with new help must take added safety precautions.

A SHIPPER'S weight card is helpful to terminal weighmen in detecting shortages, especially those that are due to leaks for which the carrier is responsible and for which claim can be made and collected from the carrier.

TRAMP IRON is to be expected in some of the grain loaded out of emergency storage, indicating the need for separators that will serve the double purpose of protecting the machinery and supplying material for the steel mills.

FRANK SHETTLER, grain buyer, at Woolcotts Mill, at Harrisburg, Illinois, died recently after his foot had been crushed in a conveyor belt. Gangrene developed quickly, and six children and a wife are left to mourn his lack of caution.

A HIGH and a low for the day on soybean futures only one-fourth cent apart is a striking contrast to the spread of three to five cents a few years ago, and reflects the operation of the government loan in establishing not only the planned floor but a ceiling not desired by growers who received close to \$2 per bushel under the free market.

BY MAKING SURE that grain will not leak out, by careful cooeping of the grain door, the shipper will foreclose on one of the principal causes of loss in transit.

COMPLAINTS of trickery by truckers are fewer from areas where grain shippers have learned to be on their guard against these gentry. One of their dodges is to build up a credit and then after writing a check without sufficient funds disappear without a trace.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR operators are setting a splendid record in the collection of scrap iron from the farms of their customers not because of the revenue derived from their big pile of scrap back of the elevator, but because they are anxious to help win the war.

THERE is no way to prevent a tornado from demolishing an elevator or taking the cupola off a loaded house, this hazard of windstorm damage presenting just the condition for windstorm insurance at a very reasonable premium. Even minor losses are covered by such a policy.

AN ELEVATOR at Exeter, Nebraska was saved recently when alert, keen-minded fire fighters fought the flames at close range, when helpers held grain doors between the fire and firemen. That is the new strategy that even the fire fiend was not able to overcome in this case.

PAYING A PREMIUM of two cents for choice wheat, Grade A, of certified fields of Turkey, Kanred and Tenmarq wheat, has brought pleasing rewards to many farmers who have striven earnestly to grow wheat that aids the miller to produce flour that delights the consumers.

FAKE REPAIRMEN claiming to represent responsible firms, but neglecting to present printed cards or vouchers establishing their identity, are always anxious to repair scales, fire extinguishers, adding machines and other elevator equipment, altho having no proof of previous knowledge of the equipment, and sad to relate, some country elevator operators are now without much prized equipment because the repair man forgot to come back.

ONLY 16 elevator fires are reported in this number, and the vigilance of operators has saved more than usual of the number. Property owners are becoming fully convinced of the advantage of keeping fire extinguishers and water barrels at every convenient point about the elevator. Many country elevators are so far distant from obtainable fire fighting equipment, any fire usually gets a good start before the fire fighters arrive. With efficient equipment at hand even one man can often save a large property.

SAVE the oil and the labor of clamoring into places difficult of access by equipping the machines and power transmission with antifriction bearings.

SHIPPERS who patronize common carrier truckers are cautioned that the same law against rebating applies to them as to the railroads. Under the Motor Vehicle Act as administered by the Interstate Commerce Commission hauler and shipper are liable if the trucker goes out of his assigned route or charges less than his filed schedule.

SMALL BOYS without any conception of the rights of property recently set fire to an Ohio grain warehouse causing an estimated loss of \$10,000. Turning a grain storehouse into a playground has often proved disastrous to the children as well as the property owner. Caution in warning them to keep away from the property might help to reduce the loss.

THE GOVERNMENT'S campaign against long past due accounts is resulting in grain dealers everywhere collecting old bills with surprising ease. Every country merchant whose books are heavily laden with past due accounts will profit greatly by joining in the demand for prompt payment of these old accounts in the hope of helping to postpone inflation.

TWENTY-THREE STORAGE additions are reported in this number, besides 7 new grain elevators and 3 new grain warehouses, showing that country grain merchants are anxious to do their part to save the 1942 crop from the elements. Doubtless, many other additions will be erected soon as the spring wheat crop combined with the record crop of soybeans all compete with Old King Corn for all of the storage space available.

AS MACHINERY WORKERS increase their care the number of disastrous accidents are greatly reduced. It has always been so, and every plant where extra care is exercised to warn all workers and to inform them how accidents occur has invariably resulted in a reduction of accidents. Alert workers who keep on guard and warn their companions frequently not only help to reduce the number of accidents, but do save their companions from pain and disaster.

A THOUGHTLESS operator of a feed grinder at Butler, Oklahoma, recently was somewhat irritated when the belt slipped off the pulley. He promptly attempted to kick the belt back on to the pulley, as he had done before, but he is still suffering with a badly crushed foot. The only safe way to adjust pulleys or moving machinery is to suspend operation of the machinery until it is in proper condition to operate efficiently. It is much cheaper than sacrificing limbs or lives to thoughtless haste.

Abandonment of Farm Super-Parity

For many years under every administration the Congress has been committed to a policy of special aid to agriculture.

Farmers have had benefit payments, soil conservation payments, crop insurance, rising loans on crops without recourse at above the market price, and sales of feeds to feeders at reduced prices. The climax came when the price control bill was enacted with clause preventing the setting of ceiling prices on farm products at less than 110 percent of parity.

The enactment of this clause seems to have marked the point of farthest advance by the agricultural bloc. The bloc fought the sale of government owned crops for weeks, but finally retreated under attack by the big and little guns of the administration.

After giving ground on the sale of government held crops there now follows a retreat by the Secretary of Agriculture from the position he once held in support of the 110 percent of parity for farm crops. He said:

A year ago when I testified before a House Committee in support of the price control bill I approved the 110 percent limitation. At that time many prices were far below parity. It seemed to me that they could never average parity unless there was an opportunity for some of them to be slightly above parity at least part of the time. Now the situation is different. Farm prices have reached parity on an average. We are in war. Every day makes it clearer that we must put everything we've got into winning the war. Also every day makes it clear that we must take drastic steps to check inflation.

Today the 110 per cent provision is being pointed to by other groups to prove that farmers are asking for more than their fair share. It is being used as an argument to slow down economic controls in other fields.

Under present circumstances I believe it would be wise to repeal this provision.

In thus giving consent to a lowering of the ceiling on farm products from 110 to 100 per cent of parity, the Secretary puts it on the narrow ground of not laying the farmer open to attack by other groups, losing sight of the broad principle that ceilings discourage and eventually choke off production.

Already in the brief space of time since ceilings were placed on products of the packing houses many packers are being forced out of business by the ceilings as they cannot pay the price of the hog in the yards. This outcome is most unfortunate since the maximum capacity of the packing houses will be needed to handle what promises to be the heaviest winter marketing of hogs in the history of the United States.

Food will win the war, and therefore no obstacles such as ceilings should be placed in the path of the producer. With no fear of ceilings, the grower will be encouraged by the lure of possible high prices to produce to the utmost of his capacity. An example in point is the

present large stock of wheat that was grown because of the farmer's knowledge that the loan placed a floor on the price. Ceilings should not be necessary on commodities of which we have a surplus.

Price Fixing a Failure

Ever since the first attempts at price-fixing were recorded thousands of years ago in the early history of China and Babylon there have been innumerable decrees by potentates of the day setting the prices of grain, the wages of workmen, the profits of merchants and the fees of professional men.

That every one of these ventures into the field of trade met with utter failure eventually has taught no lesson to the potentates of today. History records no successful price-fixing. Yet our own bureaucracy is eager to drink deeply of the poisonous draft. Our price administrator, speaking at Norfolk, Va., last week said the farmer is going to be asked to take less for his product. "It is my firm conviction that he must take less, from now on for many of his products." "The wage-earner must be prepared to accept stabilization of wages."

The pocket-book is the most tender spot. When prices are fixed too high in the opinion of the consumer he declares he is being robbed and refuses to buy. When set too low in the judgment of the producer he feels he is being cheated by government edict and curtails production. That is the reason for the failure of all the price-fixing experiments.

While producers and consumers will boycott a market that is fixed they have no such grudge against one in which the price is made by the free play of competition. When the price is too low the producer then charges it to overproduction, and if high the consumer ascribes it to scarcity. The marginal producer goes out of business, as he should, instead of continuing to produce at an economic loss with the aid of government subsidy. Persons of slender means stop or limit their purchases, with the result there is plenty for those who have the price, instead of not enough under a price ceiling set by government edict.

The first price-fixing law of the English world was enacted in 1266 and known as "The Assize of Bread and Ale." Interestingly the third part of this statute, on the money system, reads "An Englifh Peny, called a Sterling, round and without any clipping, shall weigh xxxii Wheat Corns in the midft of the Ear."

In a democracy pressure groups can be expected to prevail upon the administrators to raise the prices fixed on their products or services. The well considered opinion of well known economists is that the ceilings will fail to

halt the advancing trend of prices in the United States. The most powerful force driving prices upward is the rise in wages, on which Congress has failed to place a ceiling.

POLICYHOLDERS in mutual insurance companies are now receiving over a hundred million dollars annually in returned premiums, but this will be greatly reduced if Section 207 of H R 7378 is enacted into law. Why mutual insurance companies should be denied exemptions granted other classes of non-profit organizations is not clear, but your representative in the House of Representatives may explain the reason for this unfair discrimination. Ask him.

MANY COMMUNITIES are in deep distress because of the lack of ample storage space to take care of the bountiful crops of the southwest. One of the latest advices comes from Cimarron, Kansas, where Leigh Warner has recently leased a five section railroad workers' apartment building alongside of the tracks, boarded up all the windows and doors and then poured wheat down the chimney. That is the limit, but the wheat handlers are determined to conserve all of the so-called "Santa Claus" wheat possible.

Grain Storage Facilities May Be Charged Off

St. Louis, Mo.—In answer to various inquiries, the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n has obtained, through its Washington office, a resume of the position of warehousemen who have erected grain storage facilities under Certificates of Necessity issued by the War Department.

While the Certificates are issued to cover a 60-month emergency period, with the warehouseman-taxpayer being entitled to charge off the cost of the facility against corporate and excess profits taxes during that period, there also is a provision that the amortization period can be shorter if the emergency ends before that time limit, or if the Secretary of War finds that the facility is no longer needed for emergency service. Various people in the trade have asked whether the Secretary of War would issue these final non-necessity certifications upon application by any warehouseman and upon showing that emergency need of the facility is ended.

In an answer to this question, the War Department assures that "prompt attention" will be given to situations where the emergency need of the facility is ended. There is indication that the War Department would ask comment from the Dept. of Agriculture in such cases before they certify to the non-necessity. It is realized that the need for the emergency facility might be ended by one or more years of short crops, by an unusual export movement, or similar situation before the end of the 60-month period. If the warehouseman-taxpayer finds the need of his emergency facility ended, he may ask for certification of non-necessity which, if granted by the War Department, would entitle him to charge off the facility cost during the period shorter than 60 months, by adjustment or refund on amounts already amortized. There seems assurance that the shorter amortization period will be authorized where the warehouseman-taxpayer convinces the War Department that the facility will not be needed longer during the 60-month period.

Licensed Grain Elevators Must Not Reserve Space

Helena, Mont.—Operators of licensed grain elevators and warehouses in Montana must furnish storage space to all who ask for it, regardless of whether the space has previously been reserved for patrons, advises A. H. Kruse, state commissioner of agriculture and quotes attorney general's opinion—"A licensed public warehouse man cannot reserve storage space in his grain elevator for a patron and refuse to accept storage from others."

Every public warehouseman shall receive for storage and shipment without discrimination of any kind, so far as the capacity of his warehouse will permit, all grain tendered him in the usual course of business in suitable condition for storage.

A warehouse receipt, in form prescribed by law and the rules and regulations of the commissioner of agriculture, shall be issued and delivered to the owner, or his representative, immediately upon receipt of such load or parcel of grain.—F. K. H.

1941 Corn Damage Due to Open Husks

Fred McClellan, manager of the Cooperative Allied Grain Dealers Corp., at Seneca, Ill., remarks that damage in corn is quite prevalent in current receipts. The damage often runs 5% and higher.

Mr. McClellan blames the weather last fall, and the kind of hybrid corn raised. He says the ears in the corn fields were so large they pushed thru the tips of the husks. And they stood up straight on strong shanks.

The fall rains led to moisture running down inside the opened husks, and settling down around the butt of the ear, causing cob rot. Farmers harvesting with corn pickers, failed to notice the beginning of the damage and piled the corn in cribs in their usual manner. Corn near the outsides of the cribs cured because it was exposed to the air, but inside the cribs the kernels still on the moisture soaked cobs, were subjected to damage. The damage is most marked at the tips of the kernels, where they joined the cobs.

Control of Vegetable Oil Seeds Delegated to CCC

Allocation and other authority of the War Production Board has been delegated to Commodity Credit Corporation in respect to vegetable oil seeds and oil seed products, WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson has announced.

Purpose of the action is to give to a single Government agency necessary authority to handle problems arising out of this year's bumper crop of cotton seed, flaxseed, peanuts and soy beans.

Farmers have grown the largest crops in history of these important sources of vegetable oils, designed to replace the oils formerly imported from the Orient, and to fill Lend-Lease needs.

These bumper crops, in turn, have raised a number of problems of price, storage, crushing facilities, and the like. Commodity Credit will initiate shortly a program designed to move the bumper crop with the least possible delay.

The C. C. C. accordingly on Aug. 19 sent to Sec'y Wickard a program for processing of all domestic vegetable oils, such as soybeans, flaxseed, cottonseed and peanuts.

Processors are to buy 110,000,000 bus. of soybeans for the account of the C. C. C., which will sell the beans to the processors at a price low enough to sell the oil at ceilings and to move the meal into consumption.

Expeller and hydraulic plants will be given concessions to enable them to compete with solvent plants.

Tariff Rule Governs Coal Weights

Between Aug. 29, 1939, and Apr. 9, 1940, 102 carloads of coal were shipped from Pittsburg, Kan., over the Missouri Pacific to the Fred F. Shields Coal Co., at Omaha, Neb.

The coal company weighed trucks empty and loaded and so found a shortage of 250.635 tons, and made claim for \$1,052.64. The railroad company brought suit to recover \$1,164.48 in freight charges.

The district court of Douglas County, Nebraska, gave the railroad company judgment for the full amount and this was affirmed May 22, 1942, by the Supreme Court of Nebraska.

The court held that consignee's evidence of tare weight obtained by weighing empty trucks over his private scales, and without sufficient competent evidence to show shortage caused by negligence of railroad, was properly rejected; where railroad's tariff provided that the "tare weight" marked on coal cars would be used to arrive at net weight of load, and consignee failed to avail himself of tariff regulations respecting the reweighing of cargo at destination.—4 N. W. Rep. (2d) 1.

Disability of Sweeper by Flour Dust Not an Occupational Disease

Alfred Visioni was employed as a sweeper from September, 1936, to April, 1939, in the mill of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. at Springfield, Ill. On June 6, 1939, he filed an application for compensation under the provisions of the Workmen's Occupational Diseases Act.

The arbitrator and the Industrial Commission found against him, that pulmonary tuberculosis was not an occupational disease. After considerable court proceedings the Circuit Court of Sangamon County set aside the findings and awarded him \$15 per week for 266 weeks, \$10 per week for one week and thereafter a life pension of \$26.67 per month, an additional sum of \$210 for first aid.

In an appeal to the Supreme Court of Illinois the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. alleged the tuberculosis suffered by plaintiff did not arise out of the conditions of his employment. The Supreme Court reversed the Circuit Court and held that under the facts shown the disability of Visioni was the result of tuberculosis which is not an occupational disease compensable under the statute.—42 N. E. Rep. (2d) 64.

Tax on Sales in Indiana

The Allied Mills brought suit against the Department of the Treasury of the State of Indiana to recover taxes under the Indiana Gross Income Tax Act.

In the conduct of its business the Allied Mills divided Indiana into three geographical areas, each of which was served from a designated factory at Ft. Wayne, Peoria, Ill., or East St. Louis, Ill. The method of distribution was for the purpose of taking advantage of favorable freight rates, and not to evade taxes, the court said.

The Allied Mills, Inc., got judgment against the state, but this was reversed June 8, 1942, by the Supreme Court of Indiana.

The court held that where gross income of seller, an Indiana corporation, was derived from sales to resident customers to whom deliveries were made from plants in another state, taxation thereof did not burden "interstate commerce" so as to be exempted from the provisions of the Gross Income Tax Act by the express provisions thereof. "The imposition of a tax of this character by the buyer's state will be sustained."

Such will be the conclusion of this court until the matter is finally put at rest by the Supreme Court of the United States.—42 N. E. Rep. (2d) 34.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Offices of Federal Grain Supervision?

Grain & Feed Journals: How many federal grain supervision offices are there east and west of the Mississippi River, and about how many replacement of employes occur each year.—G. O.

Ans.: Offices of federal grain supervision are located in 41 cities, a few cities having branch offices. East of the Mississippi are 19 and the remainder west. A supervisor is in charge, with one or two assistants. In the very few large offices 20 men are employed. None quit, some die, a few retire, so replacements do not exceed 5 or 10 per year.

The federal grain supervision offices have more work to do now under lend lease buying, than formerly. As the local volume diminishes some offices are discontinued, Toledo, for example, now exercising supervision for a large area, including Detroit. At Decatur, Ill., a branch office has been opened on account of the large volume of soybeans graded.

Emergency Storage in Washington

At Dayton, Wash., the Columbia County Grain Growers is bulking barley, in a 500-ft. long warehouse intended for sacked grain only.

After lining the walls on the inside 3½ ft. up from the floor grain was dumped from trucks backed in and tilted. A blower also was used to blow grain into the warehouse from a hopper on the ground.

A drag-line and hand shoveling piled the trucked grain up to a depth of 7 or 8 ft.; and the blower piled more on top to a depth of 10 to 15 ft.

Soybean Inspections Nearly Double

July inspections of soybeans were nearly twice those of a year earlier and totaled 2,201 cars, the Department of Agriculture reports. July inspections brought the total since Oct. 1, 1941, to 43,901 cars, including cargo and truck lots.

The quality of the soybeans inspected in July averaged about the same as those inspected in June although a slightly larger percentage graded No. 2 or better and one percent more fell into No. 4 and Sample Grades. Eighty percent graded No. 3 or better compared with 90 percent in those grades in July, 1941.

All but 89 cars classed as Yellow during July, but since Oct. 1, 1941, over a thousand cars have classed as other than Yellow.

The inspections of soybeans in July included the equivalent of 22 cars inspected as cargo lots, and truck receipts equivalent to about 31 cars.

Soybeans: Inspected Receipts, July, 1942, in carlots.

Class	—Grade—					Total Oct. 1, 1941, to July 31, 1942
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	Sam- ple	
Yellow	166	1,005	513	112	316	42,841
Green	...	1	...	...	2	16
Brown	...	4	...	...	2	18
Black	...	26	15	...	4	71
Mixed	1	15	12	1	2	435
Total cars	167	1,051	542	115	326	...
Percent	7	48	25	5	15	...

Total—
Oct. 1, 1941,
to July
31, 1942 3,047 11,978 20,781 5,686 2,409 43,901

*Cargo and truck receipts converted into carloads on basis of 1,500 bushels equal 1 car.

Revised Ceiling for Services

The O.P.A. has issued new regulations controlling the charges to be made by 61 groups of services such as repair of farm machinery, commission selling, grinding, mixing, bagging, fumigating and sampling of grain on a custom basis; and such industrial services as car loading and rental of transportation equipment.

The revised regulation requires firms offering the 61 services to fix their rates by using the same pricing methods they used in March. If no pricing method used in that month fits the service now offered, the sellers must determine a maximum price by:

Using the highest price charged for the same service supplied in March.

Using the highest offering price for the same service in March.

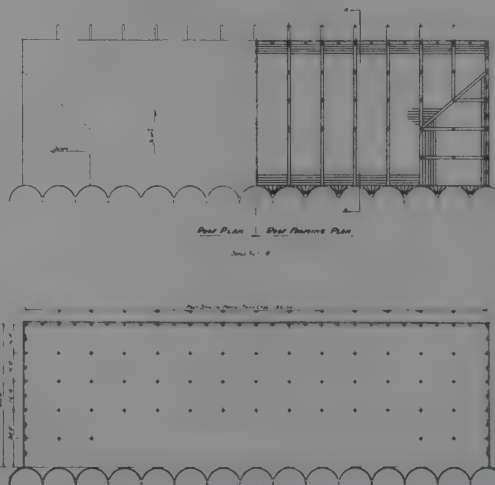
Using the highest March price for a similar service supplied.

Or using the highest March offering price for a similar service.

If none of these is applicable, the seller is permitted to establish his prices according to those charged by competitors, or use the same pricing method which he used in supplying any other service last March. In the latter instances, O.P.A. must approve the price finally established.

Because the developing labor shortage demands the utmost utilization of available man hours and because the utmost utilization of man hours creates a situation conducive to "taking time off" without legitimate reason, American industry is today giving more attention to absenteeism and to the means of reducing it than ever before, according to a forthcoming study by The Conference Board.

Corn borers can be put in the silo with the corn stalks by cutting the corn next to the ground. Since corn borers move down the stalks as the corn matures, a large number are found in the portion of the stalk next to the ground at corn cutting time, says R. C. Shipman of Purdue University. A low cutting attachment can be obtained for most corn binders which makes it possible to shave the stalks at the surface of the ground without damage to the cutting knives.



Top, left: Roof Plan and Roof Framing Plan. Top, right: Detail of Floor Construction. Bottom, left: Floor Plan of Storage Bin, Showing Roof Supporting Posts. Bottom, right: Vertical Cross-Section of Lean-To Storage Bin. Rock Island Elevator, Butler-Welsh Grain Co., Council Bluffs, Ia. [See facing page and outside front cover]

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Aug. 26. Michigan Seed Dealers Ass'n, East Lansing, Mich.

Sept. 4. Iowa Seed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia.

Sept. 11. Mineral Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Olympia Fields Country Club, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 16, 17. The American Soybean Ass'n, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Sept. 21. New York State Seed Ass'n, Hotel Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.

Oct. 27, 28, 29. National Safety Congress & Exposition, Hotel Sherman, LaSalle Hotel, Hotel Morrison, Chicago, Ill.

Feb. 2, 3. Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Peoria, Ill.

Labor an Elevator Problem

"Labor for a country elevator is a real problem these days," reports John Williams, head of Williams Grain Co., Colfax, Ill. "Between the army, which is taking available young men as fast as they are available; and war industries and construction projects that pay high wages, labor for country elevators has almost disappeared. Country elevators can not pay high enough wages to hold good men."

"We have lost our most experienced men. New men require a lot of training, and are naturally slow until they learn. We could put up with their slowness. It is the lack of new employable men that bothers us."

"In our elevator is an old gas engine that has been taking all grain movements in its stride for a great many years. The labor shortage has taught me I can still start it 10 or 20 times a day when I have to."

Pierre, S. D.—The State has directed the South Dakota motor patrol to recognize reciprocity with Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas to permit trucks hauling "grain bins or harvesting machinery" into South Dakota for 30 days to operate without buying extra plates in this state.—P. J. P.

The dairy industry is expected to increase production of milk and milk products by 8% over last year. This calls for 9,500,000,000 lbs. more milk to provide for domestic and foreign demand. Quickest way to get the increase is thru better feeding. It is boom times for feed men in the dairy districts.

A New Idea in Cheap Storage

Unusual yields per acre from many wheat growing areas increased the total 1942 crop so much as to bury all preharvest estimates based on the allotted acreage. While some wheat farmers may have scattered more fertilizer than usual, the weather man favored the growing grain with abnormal precipitation and low temperature so each spike filled better than usual. The heavy yield soon crowded all storage facilities of country and central markets and covered the land with many large piles of golden wheat of high quality.

The record crops of barley and of oats helped further to swell the demand for storage space and the enormous crops of soybeans and corn now promised will be stranded without prospect or hope of finding a resting place under cover.

The trouble is that lack of transportation for export shipments combined with cheap loans, has resulted in the prolonged holding of excessive surplus stocks of 1939, 1940 and 1941 crops and the complete congestion of all grain storage facilities.

We have published illustrated descriptions of a great variety of temporary storage units, yet facilities of new design continue to attract grain elevator operators and the owners of surplus grain. The difficulty experienced in obtaining iron, steel, machinery and labor has resulted in many grain merchants abandoning their well laid plans for enlarging their storage facilities.

The Butler-Welsh Grain Co., of Omaha, operators of four large elevators, is now completing a supplementary storage annex to its Rock Island elevator in Council Bluffs, Ia., that calls for no distress materials or machinery, in fact, all materials used are selected with a view to salvaging them for other structures after the urgent need for supplementary storage has passed.

This storage unit is simply a roof leaning against the outside wall of a row of 15 reinforced concrete tanks which form a part of the old elevator. Old grain now in the cylindrical tanks will be spilled through a hole in the outside walls of three tanks just below where roof of supplementary bin joins tank walls into the 500,000 bus. supplementary annex and depends upon gravity to distribute it about

one big bin. When the owner of this stored grain wishes to ship it out valves of spouts leading to the shipping conveyor under the 15 cylindrical tanks will be opened and the grain dropped onto the belt which will deliver it to the boot of the shipping leg in the old head-house.

The annex will contain no machinery other than power shovels for pulling grain over to the spouts leading to the shipping conveyor after gravity has dropped 60% of the bins contents on to the belt.

This supplementary bin is 261 feet long, 80 feet wide, 60 feet high where roof joins the cylindrical tanks of old concrete storage elevator and 7 feet high at its outside wall. The floor is supported by 2x6 inch stringers laid 4 feet apart lengthwise of bin and space between stringers is filled in with sand. This is covered with waterproof paper under a heavy flooring of 2 inch matched and grooved lumber.

The roof is supported by the outside walls of the old tanks at its high point and by a braced wall at its low point. Telephone poles set in three parallel rows lengthwise of bin, 16 feet apart support the roof between its high and low points. These poles are 25, 35 and 45 feet high and set on a heavy concrete base extending 5 feet into the ground. The frame work is covered with 1 inch grooved and matched flooring protected by heavy tar paper and asphalt shingles covered with sand.

Screened ventilators on roof above where it joins the concrete storage bins afford relief from back pressure when supplementary bin is being filled.

While the idea of providing cheap protection for millions of bushels of homeless grain now exposed to the elements originated with Mr. J. L. Welsh of the Butler Welsh Grain Co., the design and construction of this special plant is the work of the Ryan Construction Co.

The old reinforced concrete storage bins now hold more than enough of wheat, containing 11% moisture, to fill this new bin and the grain will soon be transferred.

The quick construction and the low cost of this supplementary storage will no doubt lure many other owners of reinforced concrete storage bins to apply for a certificate of necessity and start providing a home for the large crops

of corn and soybeans now in prospect, as most of the available storage bins are now in use.

Food is just as essential to the winning of the war as powder so it is up to the elevator men to help save the grain the farmers have produced.

See illustration on outside front cover.

1942 Wheat Loans

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that the Commodity Credit Corporation through Aug. 8 had completed 94,694 loans on 47,056,438 bus. of 1942 wheat in the amount of \$55,214,940.11.

This is the first report on loans made at the 1942 wheat loan rate of \$1.14 at the farm. The average amount advanced was \$1.17 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations. On the same date last year 19,255 loans had been completed on 8,749,783 bus. Loans by states on 1942 wheat follow:

States— Origin	No. of Loans	Farm Stored (bus.)	Warehouse Stored (bus.)	Amount Advanced
Calif.	100	64,227	260,746	\$377,687.40
Del.	340	...	154,666	209,571.73
Idaho	12	...	25,266	25,640.13
Ill.	3,154	...	662,302	800,034.54
Ind.	3,002	...	681,481	842,226.48
Iowa	22	...	5,643	6,652.90
Kans.	25,485	...	14,006,363	16,351,139.11
Ky.	1,240	...	427,034	540,246.85
Md.	1,087	...	402,520	534,959.21
Mich.	621	942	142,280	173,707.72
Mo.	4,043	...	933,521	1,109,375.55
Nebr.	8,216	...	3,630,397	4,224,132.41
N. Mex.	1	...	647	423.78
N. Car.	163	...	37,354	49,946.65
Ohio	2,825	364	919,816	1,162,438.64
Okla.	29,090	...	15,589,778	18,168,540.22
Ore.	21	...	65,596	70,330.08
Pa.	431	...	95,544	124,335.28
Tenn.	2,202	...	555,676	713,407.10
Tex.	12,050	...	8,026,289	9,298,645.40
Utah	3	...	7,229	7,078.52
Va.	500	...	160,998	216,550.19
Wash.	86	...	199,759	207,870.21
Totals	94,694	65,533	46,990,905	\$55,214,940.11

Chemists at the Peoria laboratory have succeeded in producing excellent yields of pure butadiene from corn-made butylene glycol in the laboratory, but they have not as yet developed the process to a pilot-plant scale and they are not making any definite predictions until this has been done.

The international wheat council composed of representatives of the United States, Canada, Argentina, Australia and Great Britain has chosen as chairman Paul Appleby, who is undersecretary of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. They are planning the distribution of 100,000,000 bus. of wheat in areas ridden by war. The next meeting will be held in January.

CCC Loans on Corn

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that 9,815 Commodity Credit Corporation loans on 10,358,702 bus. of 1941 corn were repaid through Aug. 8, 1942, leaving outstanding 95,471 loans on 99,964,950 bus. Through the same date, a total of 105,359 loans had been made on 110,402,847 bus. of 1941 corn, including the loans on 79,195 bus. which had been delivered to the Corporation. Loans by states follow:

State	No.	Loans Repaid Bus.	No.	Loans Outstanding Bus.
Ill.	3,681	5,003,200	16,815	23,114,229
Ind.	409	425,873	1,192	1,281,840
Iowa	2,981	2,798,209	41,184	44,609,549
Kans.	173	116,203	1,159	923,204
Ky.	34	75,374	22	83,724
Md.	2	661	5	4,198
Mich.	...	...	6	2,035
Minn.	704	594,601	8,140	7,561,225
Mo.	596	397,828	1,959	1,566,055
Nebr.	776	616,743	20,376	16,965,928
No. C.	9	5,542	17	14,112
No. Dak.	21	32,993	61	73,680
Ohio	220	153,399	625	432,415
So. Dak.	204	136,357	3,896	3,222,198
Va.	...	...	1	1,086
Wis.	5	1,719	13	9,522
Total	9,815	10,358,702	95,471	99,964,950



Inside View of 500,000 bus. Supplementary Storage Bin of Butler-Welsh Grain Co. at Council Bluffs, Ia. [See facing page and outside front cover]

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Farm Stored Wheat Going Out of Condition

Grain & Feed Journals: You may be interested as well as surprised to learn that of the 50,000,000 bus. of wheat in Texas of this year's crop, at this time there remains very little of it piled on the ground. I have reliable information to the effect that most of the wheat that was piled on the ground during harvest has now found rest in vacant store buildings, school buildings, granaries furnished by C. C. C. and every other kind of housing imaginable.

I am also reliably informed that inspectors for C. C. C. report they are finding wheat stored on the farms, as well as in these various buildings going out of condition, some of which is old crop transferred from country elevators as well as the new crop, so it is obvious that some of these days we are going to find a large amount of Oklahoma and Texas wheat unfit for human consumption.

Although premiums in Texas in the past thirty days have advanced about 10c per bushel, there is very little wheat being offered from the country. An advance of 12c per bushel in values in Texas during the past thirty days has brought out very little wheat.

Aug. 21 No. 1 hard wheat was selling here at 7 cents over Chicago September, or about 10c below Loan Value, and until such time as the market advances, or rather the farmers will sell, there will be very little wheat offered.—G. E. Blewett, Sec'y-Treas., Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Ft. Worth, Texas.

Place Horses in Service

Grain & Feed Journals: Horses are back in Boston and New England. Reports indicate that the rail movement of horses thru the Buffalo gateway alone almost doubled in April and then instead of following the usual seasonal decline thereafter, continued to jump, with over 750 head in May and 1,000 head in June (Brighton alone averaged 560 head by rail for each of these three months).

The rubber situation steadily grows more serious and a bill has been entered in Congress to authorize President Roosevelt to confiscate all motor cars. Restrictions on Rubber-tired and gasoline-propelled vehicles are bound to increase.

There are plenty of horses and plenty of farriers and considerable available empty horse stalls in Boston and other towns and cities.

Would you rather have bombers in the air or automobiles on the road? YOU can help to win the war by releasing gasoline and rubber for war use while at the same time helping the U. S. farmer, and helping yourself to serve your trade. ODT orders have reduced the usefulness of motor trucks for deliveries and as the rubber situation tightens must bring further restrictions. The practical impossibility of procuring more new trucks and of securing parts are also factors emphasizing the importance of using the horse where he can serve.

And we suggest that if all horse users will secure a copy of Horse & Mule Power at 10c or Judging Horses & Mules (included in the former) by itself at 6c, or New Developments in the Feeding and Nutrition of Horses and Mules at 25c, ordering direct from the Horse & Mule Ass'n of America, Inc., 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, they will find much information of value.—Edward R. Bacon Grain Co., Chicago, Ill.

Subsidy for Soybean Processors

Grain & Feed Journals: Matter of great concern to all elevators in the soybean districts is the contract which is expected to be signed soon by the soybean processors in agreement with the Commodity Credit Corp., and U.S. D.A. officials. Farmers making inquiry at the elevators to contract their deliveries of soybeans at harvest time, are being told that no contracts can be made. No one wants to stick his neck out when he doesn't know how the soybean processors will be treated; or under what new government regulations soybeans will move to market. Elevator operators, inquiring of brokers, merchandisers, and soybean processors on the subject of contracting, are met with the same lack of interest. The futures market is in the doldrums.

Source of the trouble is the rash promise to farmers by Sec'y of Agriculture, last January. Desiring new and larger domestic acreage of oil bearing crops to make up the loss of imported vegetable oils when shipping from the far East stopped following opening of hostilities between Japan and this country, Mr. Wickard told farmers the government would guarantee them \$1.60 per bushel for as many bushels of soybeans as they would raise.

Caught between a high price for soybeans, and definite ceilings on soybean meal and soybean oil, processors were prepared to go on strike. It was not an organized procedure. A processor doesn't just strike. When operation of his plant becomes unprofitable, he simply closes down, the same as any other business. When operation becomes profitable again, he again sets his machinery in motion.

The U.S.D.A. realized this quickly during a short period in the late spring and early summer months when some processors are reported to have been closed down because the price of beans got out of line with what they could get for soybean products. Quite obviously, the U.S.D.A. could not guarantee farmers a minimum price for their beans, and O.P.A. guarantee consumers a maximum price for soybean products, without someone guaranteeing the processor a profit if mill operation were to be maintained at peak capacity and efficiency.

So there have been many meetings thru the last several weeks between processors and government officials to attempt to work out an equitable guarantee for processors. The processors are to be subsidized, tho the processors prefer to say the feeder, who uses soybean meal is to be subsidized by being offered the vast quantities of meal which will be available from continuous operation of plants at a profitable feeding level.

Final form of the subsidy to soybean processors will not be known until official announcement is made after the contract is signed. But it seems apparent from what has been done that the soybean mills will be sufficiently well protected so they can operate 24 hours per day each day in the year; and so farmers will be paid \$1.60 per bushel for their beans, delivered to the country elevator. Formative indications are that the processor will pay the country elevator \$1.63½ per bushel, his track, basis No. 2 beans; that the beans will be bought for the account of the C.C.C., and that the C.C.C. will sell the beans back to the processor, after paying freight, etc., at a sufficient discount to allow the processor a reasonable profit on his operations. Soybean meal and soybean oil are expected to move in a narrow range that con-

stitutes fixed price levels. So everybody will be happy except those who deal in soybean futures. Under fixed price conditions there will be no need for a futures market.

So the processor of soybeans gets a break. There is no denying that he is entitled to it. Surrounded by fixed prices he is entitled to a reasonable fixed profit. The processor of soybeans, however, has a strong weapon to enforce consideration. No one wants him to close down his plant.—Observer.

National and Missouri Ass'ns' Conventions Cancelled

St. Louis, Mo.—In an announcement issued here jointly by President S. L. Rice of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n., and President Guy Goode of the Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n., the annual conventions of these two organizations are cancelled for this year. The conventions were to have been held jointly at Excelsior Springs, Mo., on October 12-13.

In order to transact the routine business of these associations, their officers and directors will meet at Excelsior Springs on Oct. 12-13. Secretaries of the 27 state and regional associations affiliated with the National Ass'n, will be urged to attend this skeletonized business meeting, since it is expected that some leading national government people will be asked to sit in with the officers and discuss the government-trade problems.

The Executive Committee of the National Ass'n has studied the convention situation for the past two months. They have been in touch with the ODT and other agencies, and with officers of the Missouri Ass'n. The expectation that rail passenger congestion will be at its worst this fall was one fact in the decision of the committee to recommend cancellation. A large attendance at Excelsior Springs would admittedly have involved the use of many automobiles at a time when the ODT is urging conservation of rubber.

Chairman F. E. Watkins of the Executive Committee conferred with his members, then recommended to the Board that cancellation be approved. The Board responded virtually unanimously for cancellation this year. In the meantime, National Ass'n officers met with the Board of the Missouri Ass'n, where it was agreed that both associations should avoid conventions in 1942.

"Quite naturally we are all-out in support of our nation's war effort," said the statement from Mr. Rice and Mr. Goode. "While our trade is closely connected with the war effort, we do not want to add to the transportation congestion at this critical time, and certainly we do not want to encourage unnecessary use of rubber tired vehicles. It was a difficult question to face, for the National Ass'n has gone through two other wars without cancellation and it was felt by many of our officers that we have really important problems to discuss this year as a result of the war. But other similar conventions are being cancelled in patriotic support of government agency requests, and we wanted to do our part in every way."

In order to save travel for its Directors, the National Grain Trade Council also will call its Directors to Excelsior Springs on Oct. 12-13. Many Directors in the Council are also Directors in the National Ass'n, and it was felt that an extra train trip for Council Directors could be saved by combining the fall meeting with the Missouri and National Ass'n officers' meeting.

At this business meeting on Oct. 12-13, there will be no entertainment, and no formal program. Officers and Directors will be urged to travel by train rather than by motor car, where possible, and all who attend the business meeting are urged to arrange their reservations well in advance because of the railroad congestion.

Grade Barley Carefully

Willis B. Combs, grain grading authority with the extension service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Chicago, points out that careful grading is necessary to sound buying, and storing of new barley.

Only the first three grades of Class I barley can be accepted for malting purposes. Any barley grading less than No. 3 must be classed as feed barley. No. 1 barley must test at least 47 lbs. per bushel and be 95% sound barley. Maximum limits of heat damage (barley and other grains) is 1/10th%; of foreign material, 1%; of broken kernels, 4%; of black barley, 1/2%.

Blight is quite broadly scattered over the barley producing areas this year, according to pre-harvest surveys. No. 1 barley may not contain more than 2% of blight damaged kernels; Nos. 2 to Sample Grade may not contain more than 4% blight damaged kernels. Blight damage beyond these limits attaches the word "Blighted" to the numerical grade. Blighted barley cannot be graded as malting barley.

Blight damage is caused by minute fungus parasites of several known kinds which attack barley. Blighted barley kernels are discolored black, pink, or reddish brown. Barley that is badly blight infected is often light in test weight per bushel. To determine the percentage of blighted kernels in a sample of barley, a portion of not less than 30 grams of dockage-free barley is analyzed.

Blighted kernels tend to be thin. A country shipper in the barley territory should have a cleaner, fitted with a metal sieve with slotted perforations 0.076 inch (four and seven-eighths sixty-fourths of an inch wide, by three-fourths of an inch long). This is a barley sizing sieve. It will screen out the thin kernels. Thin kernels can be used locally for feed, and the improvement in the grade of the barley shipped thru screening will pay many times over for the screening operation.

Excessive wet weather before harvest is believed to have led to harvesting of much of the barley crop before it was sufficiently dry. Heat damage may result. It is almost impossible to detect ordinary heat damage in barley, says Mr. Combs, without using a pearling machine on the sample. A barley pearler removes

the hulls from barley kernels, exposing the endosperm for examinations. Inspectors use the pearling machine also to prepare the sample so they can determine whether a sufficient quantity of mellow (starchy) kernels are present to allow grading of the sample as Malting Barley.

Malsters prefer barley that is plump, heavy, uniform in size, well matured, mellow in texture, and of a straight run acceptable malting variety.

Acceptable malting varieties are all six-rowed barley. The best malting barley is produced by pure seed from Oderbrucker, Manchurian, and Odessa, rough awned; Velvet and Wisconsin 38, smooth awned. These varieties are grown thruout the malting area with exception of Odessa, which is grown chiefly in South Dakota.

Trebi is not considered a malting barley. Glabron is rated as less desirable for malting than the five varieties named. Most two-rowed barley received on the market is not used for malting, but is utilized by the pearling industry for soups, sage dressing, and stock food.

The malting barley buyer is an exacting purchaser. He pays premiums for barley which meets all of his requirements. Choice malting barley must germinate evenly, uniformly, and completely. Barley which does not have all of these desirable features may sell as malting barley, but will not command high premiums.

It is evident in these requirements that premium malting barley must be free from damage caused by disease, poor shocking, careless threshing, improper handling and storage, and must not contain an excessive amount of weed seeds, or other grains which cause losses in cleaning.

Much of the mechanical damage done to good barley is avoidable. Improper combining or threshing too close results in skinned or broken kernels and may be caused by excessive cylinder speeds, end play in cylinder, loose or crooked teeth, too many concaves, improper wind adjustment, improper sieve adjustment, failure to level the separator, faulty conveyor adjustment, immature grain, uneven rate of bundle feeding, and failure to make the proper separator adjustment when changing from threshing damp or tough grain to threshing dry barley, for example, early morning threshing

compared to afternoon threshing on a bright day.

Use of a blower type grain elevator for handling barley may damage the grain for malting purposes. Broken barley is removed before malting. Skinned barley does not germinate evenly and the sprouts are usually broken before germination is completed and renders the entire lot less suitable for malt. Malting barley may not contain more than 5% skinned and broken kernels.

Grain elevator managers will do well to watch carefully the handling of barley in their elevators, and will strive to minimize the abrasive effect of machinery in handling the grain.

This does not mean, however, that barley should be put in a bin and never moved. Damp barley is likely to heat in storage. Heating ruins the germination and makes it unfit for malting purposes.

A record quantity of 50,356,000 bus. of flaxseed was crushed in the United States during the 1941-42 season ending June 30. This compares with 36,640,000 bus. during the 1940-41 season; 30,078,000 bus. in 1939-40 and the previous ten-year average of 25,567,700 bus.—Philip S. Duff, of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

For the allied nations the Agricultural Marketing Administration during the period from Mar. 15, 1941, to Aug. 1, 1942, bought 335,916,496 lbs. corn starch, 2,673,767 barrels white flour, 87,773,600 lbs. rice, 118,419,910 lbs. oat cereal, vitamin A valued at \$2,246,583, vitamin B valued at \$2,577,250, 19,460,488 lbs. grass and clover seed; and in addition the C. C. supplied 14,010,408 bus. corn and 1,132,417 bus. wheat.

Electrical repair men admit that a large proportion of the motors that come to them for repair are damaged from neglect. The motors have not been kept clean; or they have been improperly lubricated. Motors must have ventilation. When dirt prevents ventilation, the windings heat, insulation deteriorates, and breakdown eventually occurs. In these days when purchase of new motors is made next to impossible without top priority ratings, it behooves every grain elevator operator to take good care of the motors he has.



—Photo by Will H. Clevenger.
Two wheat bins on Herb Barr ranch west of Leoti, Kan., hold 50,000 bus.

Kansas Farm Buildings Filled with Wheat

With Kansas elevators filled to capacity, and wheat from these elevators spilling over into available empty garages, warehouses, and store buildings, Kansas farmers, still seeking earnestly to move their new wheat off the ground and under some form of cover, have converted numerous forms of farm buildings to wheat storage.

In the Gray County Sales Pavilion at Cimarron, Kan., Forrest Luther and Leigh Warner, operators of Herefordonia Ranch, have crowded 17,000 bus. of new wheat off, and forced the auctioning of cattle to the open air.

A round-top, 44 ft. wide and 160 ft. long, prefabricated steel machinery shed on the Herefordonia Ranch has been converted to wheat storage. Wood bins 16 ft. high have been erected in this structure to hold a total of 84,000 bus. of wheat.

That the farm wheat storage situation in western Kansas is desperate is evidenced by the small residence illustrated. A family paying \$6 per month rent for this structure was moved out to make room for 2,300 bus. of wheat. The wheat will pay \$23 per month at a cent a bushel a month prior to the free time C.C.C. storage contracts demand.



—Photos by Will H. Clevenger.

Top: This livestock sales pavilion at Cimarron, Kan., holds 17,000 bus. of wheat.

Middle: Prefabricated steel shed has been converted into storage for 84,000 bus. of wheat at Herefordonia Ranch, Cimarron, Kan.

Bottom: A family has moved out of this house to create storage space for 2,300 bus. of wheat in Gray County, Kan.

Crop Reports

Boyleston, Ind., Aug. 17.—The crops in this locality look unusually well.—James Vee Fee, mgr., Boyleston Grain Co.

Deckerville, Mich., Aug. 7.—The bean acreage is not as large as it was last year and what crop we have is going to be late. We had too much wet weather at planting time. Oats are a good crop, barley fair, wheat is good, but a small acreage.—Bearss Bros.

Higginsville, Mo., Aug. 11.—Missouri harvested the smallest soft wheat crop it has harvested for years. The quality in some sections was very common and in other sections the quality was good.—A. H. Meinershager, sec'y, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

Lethbridge, Alta., Aug. 21.—The Canadian Press reports that about two-thirds of western Canadian wheat acreage is infested by saw fly. A survey of fields in all prairie provinces shows that 14,000,000 acres of wheat stands are infested. A similar area was infested by saw fly last year.

Winchester, Ind., Aug. 22.—Looks like America would have plenty of corn this year to feed the world if transportation could be provided and the farmers were inclined to sell it, but with 15c hogs, anything less than \$1.00 corn in Indiana doesn't attract it from the farms to the elevators.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Jasper, Ind.—The wheat crop in Dubois County is the poorest in fifteen years, according to C. A. Nicholson, county agent. In some instances farmers did not go to the bother of cutting their wheat. Winter killing, excessive spring rains and Hessian fly infestation were given as the reasons for the crop failure.—W. B. C.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1.—Production of grain sorghums is now estimated at 14,053,000 bus. compared with 13,260,000 bus. in 1941 and the 10-year average of 13,393,000 bus. The current yield of 11.5 bus. is the same as last year, but almost 2.0 bus. above the 10-year average.—K. D. Blood, J. W. Whittier, Agr. Statisticians, Oklahoma Dept. of Agr.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 18.—Winter wheat harvest has made good progress with reported yields continuing to run well above those of 1941. Some seeding of winter wheat has started where harvest of the 1942 crop has been completed and where soil moisture conditions are favorable. Harvest of dryland feed grains and spring wheat continues with the later spring grain crops maturing favorably.—Jay G. Diamond, B. A. E.

Decatur, Ill., Aug. 22.—Soybeans are making good growth and the early fields are showing fair to good podding. Many drilled fields are too thick on the ground. The late plantings in the southern section are making slow growth, and there is quite a large percentage of fields with the weed growth making more progress than the soybeans. These weedy fields will show a heavy loss in yield and will be slow in maturing. Prospects in northern areas, like corn, are much more favorable.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 13.—Unusually large yields of fair to good quality are reported from nearly all districts, confirming the bright prospects that have been developing during the season. Generous and frequent rains with cool weather and only a few days of intense heat created ideal conditions for all small grains and their response has been marvelous. The spring wheat crop is unusually good, and altho raised on a reduced acreage, the volume will be comparable to the past few years. Unusually large yields of oats and barley are also reported. Rye is holding up to expectations, although some sections were damaged. The flax crop seems better than expected as rust has not caused the severe loss that was anticipated. Corn is late but developing a sturdy, healthy growth in most sections. The Southwest winter wheat states are still reporting remarkably high yields from the wheat fields, much better than expected earlier in the season. The delay at harvest time from continued rains evidently kept farmers from cutting their grain too soon and the delay has resulted in an increased volume of better quality grain.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. R. Shaw, editor.

Lexington, Ky.—Production of more legumes, conservation of all crop residues and utilization of farm manures to the fullest extent as a means of overcoming the war-created shortage of nitrogen fertilizers is recommended by Dr. George Roberts, head of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment station here.—W. B. C.

Enid, Okla., Aug. 18.—With harvest over and most of the wheat taken care of, except in the panhandle section of the state, elevator operators have settled down to routine operation. Harvest everywhere has borne out the predictions of crop experts, that an exceptional yield would be harvested. The government crop reporting agency gives the following figures on the late wheat crop: Oklahoma, 62,000,000 bus. We are informed that there are still many farmers who would like government loans if storage space could be obtained, but at this writing storage space is fully occupied and therefore few farmers can be accommodated except in cases where the government will furnish storage for old wheat at elevator points, thus releasing space in country elevators for loan wheat.—E. R. Humphrey, sec'y, Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 19.—Corn progress in northern Illinois ranged from good to excellent, except poor or only fair in some north-central areas; in the south progress varied from poor to excellent, being for the most part good. Some corn has not yet tasseled, but in most areas half to all has reached the filling stage, some earlier the roasting-ear stage, and in Knox County early corn is hardening. There is some scattered firing on lighter soils because of the shallow roots that were developed by previous persistent wetness. Soybeans are good to excellent except poor to fairly good in localities of the south. There is considerable rank growth and likewise numerous fields that are very weedy. A large part of the crop is now blooming, and podding is quite general except in the late fields. The bulk of the crop has now attained a growth of 2 to 4 feet. It is noted that grasshoppers have attacked the soybean bloom in Montgomery County. Some further third cutting of alfalfa, mainly in the south, and a start has been made on the fourth cutting in Alexander County. In the main, both alfalfa and clover continue good; however, there was some complaint of poor development of clover seed. In Pike County grasshoppers are reported to be thick in clover fields.—E. W. Holcomb, meteorologist, Illinois Dept. of Agr.

Quality of Hard Red Winter Wheat

The quality of the Hard Red Winter wheat crop is above average and also above that of last season, early inspection returns from representative markets show. However, the Department of Agriculture reports that Soft Red Winter wheat is grading considerably below average and lower than during the same period last year.

Eighty-five per cent of the receipts of Hard Red Winter wheat inspected during July graded No. 2 or better compared with 59 per cent last season and 62 per cent for the 8-year period (1934-41) while only 3 per cent graded lower than No. 3 compared with 17 per cent in 1941 and with 15 per cent the 8-year average. The percentage which classified as Dark Hard Winter was slightly higher this season than last but slightly lower than that for the 1934-41 period.

The quality of the Soft Red Winter wheat is exceptionally low this season, mostly on account of high moisture content and low test weight. Continuous rain over most of the belt during the ripening and harvesting period resulted in 35 per cent of the receipts inspected during July grading "Tough." This compares with 24 per cent for the same period last year and 14 per cent for the 8-year average. Only 53 per cent of the receipts graded No. 2 or better compared with 65 per cent for last season and 60 per cent for the 1934-41 average.

The quality of the 1942 oat crop appears to be well above average and higher than last season. Fifty-seven per cent of the July inspections of oats at representative markets graded No. 2 or better compared with 51 per cent last year and an 8-year average of 45 per cent.

July inspections of rye indicate a below aver-

age crop for 1942. Sixty-seven per cent graded No. 2 or better this season compared with 77 per cent last year and an average (1934-41) of 76 per cent. The inspected receipts were exceptionally high in moisture content, with 16 per cent grading "Tough" compared with 4 per cent both last season and the 8-year average.

Broomcorn Production Off 23%

The 1942 production of broomcorn in Oklahoma is estimated at 11,000 tons compared with 10,200 tons in 1941 and the 10-year average of 15,050 tons. The yield per acre, now estimated at 365 pounds, compares with 340 pounds a year ago and the 10-year average of 231 pounds. Acreage for harvest is estimated at 60,000, the same as a year ago. The 10-year average is 132,000 acres.

The National production of broomcorn is now estimated at 36,400 tons, compared with 47,000 tons last year, a drop of about 23 per cent. The 10-year average is 41,000 tons.

A Bumper Crop of Flaxseed

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 22.—Nature certainly has been kind to the northwestern flaxseed producer this year. After plentiful rains at seeding time, the weather during June and July has been a mixture of sunshine and scattered showers and rains, with no excessive temperatures. Starting with last week-end and every day since then, the weather has been clear and warm, which has permitted a resumption of harvesting and threshing operations in the southern zone. If we have clear, warm weather, with no early frosts we will certainly harvest a bumper crop of flaxseed in this country this year, but private opinion is that even so it will not equal the last Government estimate of 41,730,000 bus. It is interesting to note that the Aug. 10 Government estimate reduced the North Dakota flaxseed prospects 600,000, increased the South Dakota estimate 174,000 and Montana 510,000 bus. The marketing of the flaxseed crops of California and Arizona has been almost completed. Arizona boasts with pride of its expected yield of 22 bus. per acre for the whole state—the highest yield of any producing state, and even four bushels per acre ahead of California and two and one-half times the average yield for the country as a whole. Showers in Kansas continue to delay flaxseed harvesting, but it is practically completed. In Iowa threshing of flaxseed is progressing rapidly after almost incessant rains. In southern Minnesota even the late flaxseed is now being harvested and threshing yields are averaging between eight and twenty bushels per acre, but yields are not up to the high returns of last year.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Philip S. Duff.

North Caucasus Outstanding in Grain Production

By LAZAR VOLIN, Economist, U.S.D.A.

North Caucasus is nearly equal in size to Iowa and Kansas combined.

Climatically, North Caucasus is a region of considerable contrasts. It comprises some of the most humid sections of Russia and some very dry areas. Thus in the extreme southwestern part on the Black Sea coast around the city of Sochi, the annual precipitation averages over 55 inches, whereas near the Caspian Sea it is only 14 inches or less. In general, the farther east and north, the drier becomes the climate until the very arid zone near the Caspian Sea is reached.

The winters are relatively mild. The average growing period around Rostov is 184 days and around Krasnodar 190 days, compared with 179 at Dubuque, Iowa, 187 at Indianapolis and Peoria. On the Black Sea coast at Novorossiisk, the growing period is 232 days, which is the same as at Abilene, Tex.

The terrain and nearness of oil supplies favor the use of mechanical power in North Caucasian agriculture.

The wheat production of North Caucasus exceeds 100 million bushels, and in good years considerably so, accounting roughly for over 10 per cent of total Russian wheat production.

Mills and mill elevators had in store June 30, 97,806,932 bus. wheat, against 87,591,620 bus. June 30, 1941, as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Deckerville, Mich., Aug. 7.—I do not think that the farmers have 5% of any kind of grain on hand.—Bears Bros.

Sioux City, Ia.—July, 1941, saw 420 cars of grain shipped from Sioux City, and this year 970 cars were shipped, an increase of 550 cars for the period.

New York, N. Y.—Receipts and shipments of grain during July, 1942, as compared with July, 1941, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were: Receipts, wheat, 896,776 (1,405,930); corn, 2,925 (1,136,327); oats, 11,000 (135,280); rye, (815,114); flaxseed, 504,000 (73,960); millfeed, (400); shipments, wheat, 1,014,000 (1,743,000); corn, (902,000); barley, (678,000); clover, (3,980); timothy, (2,946).—Dept. of Information & Statistics.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Receipts and shipments of grain during July, 1942, as compared with July, 1941, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels, were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 1,180,050 (940,789); corn, 5,898 (257,214); oats, 5,913 (11,751); rye, (54,377); barley, (2,504); shipments, wheat, 421,907 (27,704); corn, 393,241 (113,916); oats, 9,393 (7,012); rye, 6,746 (9,200); barley, 578 (968).—John W. Frazier, chief grain inspector, Commercial Exchange.

New Orleans, La.—Receipts and shipments of grain during July, 1942, as compared to July, 1941, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 169,772 (267,400); corn, 265,427 (137,377); oats, (38,942); millet, (1 car); kafir, 2,200; flaxseed, 816,247; shipments, wheat, 80,834 (7,000); corn, 127,500 (162,420); oats, 16,558 (13,700); barley, 1,600; flaxseed, 1,000.—J. M. Wilkie, chief grain inspector, New Orleans Board of Trade.

Bozeman, Mont.—Prices at which farmers and others may purchase feed wheat for August delivery range from 79c to 88c a bushel in Montana, according to R. J. McKenna, chairman of the state board. Farmers are increasing their livestock numbers to an all-time high to meet increasing wartime demands for animal products. Farmers who have resealed their 1941 loan wheat stored on the farm may redeem their loans at the feed wheat price providing the wheat will be used for feeding purposes.—F.K.H.

Port William, Ont.—Receipts and shipments of grain for July, 1942, as compared with the same month a year ago, in bushels, 1941 shown in parentheses, were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 19,907,434 (28,872,681); oats, 1,321,151 (2,198,076); rye, 157,391 (487,984); barley, 715,517 (1,757,212); flaxseed, 376,536 (261,355); timothy, 24,376; mixed grain, (54,839); shipments, wheat, 17,841,963 (26,063,991); corn, 2,661; oats, 1,031,677 (1,167,925); rye, 112,592 (308,599); barley, 561,133 (1,202,336); flaxseed, 93,823 (224,855); timothy, 14,095; mixed grain, (58,782).—E. A. Ursell, statistician, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 13.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Aug. 7, 1942, increased 851,633 bus. as compared with the previous week and decreased 52,711,604 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1941. The amount in store was reported as 411,485,553 bus. compared with 410,633,920 bus. for the previous week and 464,197,157 bus. for the week of Aug. 8, 1941. Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Aug. 7, 1942, amounted to 400,826 bus., a decrease of 9,298,607 bus. from the revised figures of the previous week when 9,699,433 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 894,869 bus. By provinces the receipts for the week ending Aug. 7, 1942, were as follows, figures within parentheses being those for 1941: Manitoba, 59,543 (233,953); Saskatchewan, 252,873 (185,573); Alberta, 88,410 (475,343) bus.—S. A. Cudmore, Dominion Statistician.

Chicago, Ill.—The 31st National Safety Congress and Exposition will be held here Oct. 27, 28 and 29 at the Sherman, La Salle and Morrison Hotels, the hotel first selected having been taken over by the government. Headquarters will be at the Sherman.

Stocks of Soybeans on July 1, 1942

Stocks of soybeans on farms July 1 in the five principal soybean producing States are estimated at 7,565,000 bus. by the Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Dept. of Agri. This is 7.9 per cent of the soybeans harvested last year in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri. This is not complete coverage of the soybeans remaining on farms on July 1 this year, but it represents the farm stocks in the area of greatest concentration of production, since these 5 States last year produced 95,581,000 bus., or 90 per cent of the soybeans harvested in the United States. Although a rather large percentage of 1941 crop beans remained on farms in Missouri on July 1, a good many of these beans had been harvested late after considerable weather damage, some remaining in the fields until this spring before being harvested. The quality of many of the beans still on farms in Missouri is poor, some of them fit only for feeding.

Soybeans in storage in country elevators and warehouses in 6 important States July 1 were estimated by the Crop Reporting Board at 1,932,000 bus. This figure includes such stocks in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Minnesota. These 6 States reported 96 per cent of the soybean stocks enumerated in country elevators and warehouses in a nationwide survey of grain storage capacity and stocks, made on Feb. 16.

In addition to soybeans remaining on farms, and in storage in country elevators and warehouses, stocks in commercial storage at terminal markets as reported to the Grain and Seed Branch of the Agricultural Marketing Administration were 1,131,000 bus. on July 1. Stocks of soybeans in storage at all mills engaged in crushing soybeans were reported as 11,624,000 bus. on July 1 by the United States Department of Commerce.

Stocks of soybeans in the four positions totaled 22,252,000 bus. on July 1, 1942. Allowing for stocks on farms and in country elevators and warehouses in States not covered by the surveys, total soybean stocks for the entire United States on July 1 are estimated at approximately 23 million bushels which is equivalent to about one-fifth of the 1941 production. Since this is the first report on stocks of soybeans on farms and in country elevators, comparable figures for 1941 are not available.

Heavy Consumption of Corn

Rapid disappearance of corn during the first half of 1942 reduced total stocks of corn on July 1 to 856 million bus., 109 million smaller than last year and the smallest for that date since 1938, according to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Stocks of corn on July 1 were reported by the U. S. D. A. as follows, in millions of bushels:

Position	1940	1941	1942
Stocks on farms:			
Old corn resealed.....	145	95	106
New corn sealed.....	290	193	116
Sealed on farms.....	435	288	222
Unsealed on farms.....	418	466	538
Total on farms.....	853	754	760
Other Stocks:			
Owned by C. C. Corp.—			
Steel bins.....	61	121	35
Country elevators.....	14	33	2
Terminal elevators.....	15	25	16
Sub-terminal elevators.....	2	3	2
Total owned C. C. Corp....	92	182	55
Sealed by farmers in country elevators.....	12	...	...
Unsealed other.....	11	29	41
Total other stocks.....	115	211	96
Total stocks.....	968	965	856

Canadian Wheat Carry-Over

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 13.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports the carry-over of wheat as of July 31, as follows, in bushels: Farms, 10,446,000; Country and Private Terminal elevators, 133,406,134; Western Mills and Mill elevators, 6,412,748; Interior Terminal elevators, 18,202,591; Vancouver-New Westminster, 16,880,911; Victoria and Prince Rupert, 2,051,485; Churchill, 2,617,396; Ft. William-Port Arthur, 127,754,292; Lake transit, 2,264,939; Rail transit, 16,421,965; East elevators, 65,373,972; East mills, 2,399,600; Total, 404,232,003; in United States, 19,816,426; Grand Total, 424,048,429; 1941, 480,129,311.

The carryover of other grains included 28,592,913 bus. of oats, 10,846,754 of barley and 3,386,361 bus. of rye, of which 1,329,000 bus. of rye were in the United States.

The carry-over of flaxseed was 1,027,040 bus., against 620,313 in 1941.

Grain grading schools, fostered by state and national grain dealers ass'ns, and the extension service of the Grain Supervisory Service, are of benefit to grain dealer and farmer alike. They teach the grain shipper to do a better job of grading and buying on grade. The economic result is that they teach the farmer to produce better crops of grains.

Barley Movement Heavy

Country shipments of barley took an unprecedented leap upward as harvest and threshing made the new bumper crop available. With an indicated crop of 416,932,000 bus., compared with the 358,709,000 bus. raised last year, and railroad embargoes in force against uncontrolled movement of other grains, both farmers and shippers felt an urge to ship barley as rapidly as possible.

On Aug. 21, Minneapolis recorded receipts of 579 cars of barley, the largest of the season to that date, bringing to 2,104 the number of cars received in the first five days of that week. A Minneapolis receiver said: "With a heavy week-end in sight, the permit com'te is watching the market very closely and hope that restrictions on the movement may be avoided."

A day later receipts at Minneapolis jumped to 670 cars, and the permit com'te announced an embargo would be placed on further movement of the crop except under the permit system. Receipts on Aug. 24 leaped to 2,092,700 bus.

Barley Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	20,557	38,049	...	23,333
Chicago	630,000	626,000	343,000	355,000
Duluth	106,490	886,154	92,205	625,322
Ft. Worth	65,600	267,200	12,800	14,400
Hutchinson	12,800	76,800	...	...
Indianapolis	...	3,000	...	...
Kansas City	376,000	251,200	496,000	209,600
Milwaukee	1,113,680	1,472,060	656,500	833,630
Minneapolis	2,121,000	3,080,400	1,890,400	2,420,800
Omaha	201,600	357,318	27,169	245,400
Peoria	37,260	283,100	168,000	179,200
St. Joseph	68,500	29,750	42,800	26,250
St. Louis	112,000	216,000	52,000	48,000
Seattle	72,000	89,600	...	...
Spokane	51,200	27,200	...	...
Superior	10,408	540,089	5,733	594,169
Toledo	129,000	28,000	66,000	18,200
Wichita	1,600	9,600	5,669	1,300

Receipts and shipments of barley at major domestic markets during the first three weeks of August, by weeks, and in bushels, have been as follows:

RECEIPTS OF BARLEY						
	Aug. 8		Week Ending Aug. 15		Aug. 22	
	1942	*1941	1942	*1941	1942	*1941
Chicago	135,000	255,000	302,000	294,000	405,000	300,000
Duluth	153,035	23,870	54,060	26,260	231,150	85,319
Kansas City	107,200	41,600	120,000	88,000	116,800	68,800
Milwaukee	345,320	819,940	660,380	815,240	979,000	543,240
Minneapolis	1,014,900	1,144,100	2,526,000	1,445,000	4,698,800	1,790,100
SHIPMENTS OF BARLEY						
Chicago	62,000	94,000	134,000	53,000	94,000	54,000
Duluth	34,100	80,730	71,000	207,050	85,945	120,850
Kansas City	88,000	.....	92,800	.....	73,600	.....
Milwaukee	207,700	224,450	217,750	274,700	204,350	249,575
Minneapolis	523,600	634,100	782,000	518,500	1,222,300	719,100

*Comparative week.

Take Good Care of Your Rope

When Japan struck in Pearl Harbor and began the long seige in the Philippines that America's small forces resisted so valiantly, she cut off shipping of new supplies of manila fiber from which American manufacturers produce the finest of manila rope.

The result was a prompt federal government order restricting the American stock pile of manila fiber to production of rope and cordage for army and navy use. In terms of strength per pound of rope, manila makes the best rope, and the army, the navy and the marines needed lots of it.

Civilians have been forced to use substitutes, like sisal hemp, which is named for Sisal, a port in Yucatan, and which is produced in Mexico and numerous equatorial western hemisphere republics. It has about 80 per cent the strength of manila hemp fibers.

But the quick forced shift of sources of supply to meet increased civilian demand, found the new sources inadequately prepared to deliver. Likewise, it affected the civilian users, because their equipment, like blocks and sheaves, was designed to use the smaller size manila rope when meeting given strain.

Those who use manila rope have been urged by manufacturers to take good care of the manila rope they have, for it must last an undetermined length of time. Since all elevators use some rope and some still have a manila rope drive, we pass manufacturers' suggestions for care of rope on to you:

AVOID KINKS. Even moderate strain on a kinked rope may overstress and break fibers at the point of the bend. Kinking occurs easily when a rope is wet, due to swelling of the fibers and consequent shortening of the lay.

CLEAN ROPES before storing. Loop the rope over a beam or bar at a convenient height, and rinse off sand and mud with the stream from a garden hose: Do not use a stream so strong that it drives particles of grit into the fibers. After rope is dry, rap it lightly with a stick to dislodge any remaining dirt. Store in a cool, dry place where air may circulate thru the loops or coils.

NEVER ALLOW a rope to freeze after it has become wet. Frozen rope breaks easily.

SHARP BENDS over hard, unyielding surfaces cause extreme tension on the fibers. Make rope fast around smooth, round surfaces of relatively large diameter. Protect rope passing over sharp, hard edges with a pad of burlap, or bagging.

CARRY A ROPE in a coil instad of dagging it along the ground. Dragging it rubs off some of its substance, and causes it to pick up sand and grit which may cut the fibers.

INSPECT manila rope periodically to be sure of its condition. Deterioration in a rope is caused principally by external abrasion, internal wear, and excess loading. External abrasion is detected easily. Internal wear is revealed by presence of a white, powdery residue of inside yarns. The extent of this damage may be checked by unwinding one yarn from a strand.

MOST SERIOUS ABUSE of rope is overload-ing. Any load beyond 75 per cent of the breaking strength will cause permanent injury. This type of damage is revealed by examination of inside yarns, which will be found wholly or partially broken, depending upon the amount of overload.

A reasonable load safety factor for rope is about 5 for most conditions. Use of a reasonable load safety factor, and periodic inspection will assure long and dependable service from manila rope.

Color Separates Book Columns

John J. Williams, head of Williams Grain Co., Colfax, Ill., found the long columns in his cash journal confusing. Every once in a while the bookkeeper would make a slip and enter bushels in the cash column or vice versa.

"I'll fix that," said Mr. Williams. He took his cash journal sheets over to the local printers, and had the printer set up a tint block and tinge the bushels columns all the way across each sheet, with a shade of color that crossed somewhere between pink and brown. The confusing multiplicity of columns is separated by the difference in color.

"Mistakes in making entries in the proper columns," says Mr. Williams, "no longer occur."

From Abroad

The government of Kenya, Africa, will sow 100,000 acres with wheat within 20 miles of Nairobi.

Egypt's wheat crop is officially estimated at 46,848,000 bus., compared with 41,292,000 bus. in 1941. The Egyptian government is the sole buyer of the crop.

Sweden's oil seed crop is estimated to be almost three times as large as in 1941. The acreage increased from 20,009 in 1941 to 46,980 in 1942. The acreage of white mustard seed is the largest at 37,050, winter rapeseed 4,446, and flaxseed 3,458.

H. R. Lawrence, who died in England some time ago, was the founder of the Buenos Aires grain futures market, and did much to modernize the grain trade of Argentina. Altho retired and residing in an English manor which he purchased, he visited Argentina annually.

Brazil has ordered all vessels to stay in port until the submarine menace is checked, depriving the Argentine grain export trade of one outlet.

Washington News

Milled rice maximum prices were reduced Aug. 20 by the O.P.A. an average of 9.7 per cent from ceilings set in original M.P.R. No. 150, on all classes and varieties.

Cement, tile, asbestos shingle, insulation board and plumbing fixtures are among a large number of specified articles that must be priced under the new Maximum Price Regulation No. 188, by the manufacturer.

The W.P.B. has announced the formation of the Steel Recovery Corporation to act as agent of the Metals Reserve Co. in arranging the purchase and sale to war contractors of idle, frozen and excess stocks of iron and steel.

The master of the National Grange, Albert S. Goss, has urged the president to scrap the present farm parity system and create a new parity base which will take into consideration labor and industry as well as farmers.

The W.P.B. has recently placed some 500 items of imports on an emergency shipping priorities list as vital to the nation's wartime economy. Among them are: babassu kernels, gutta balata, castor beans, cod liver oil, cordage, squill red and white, flaxseed, Dallas grass seed, gutta percha, henequen cordage, insecticides, corn oil, linseed oil, and rubber.

Injuries Happen when Adjusting Moving Machinery

Workers new to the job are too likely to thrust their hand into danger when hastening to keep a machine running.

In one case a man attempted to start a pump which had stopped or jammed. He placed his hand on a V type belt to take up slack while the motor was running. Altho the man succeeded in starting the pump, in so doing the belt caught his finger and pulled it around the motor pulley.

In three respects he became a victim because (1) he did not investigate the cause for the stoppage, (2) he used his hands around moving machinery, (3) there was an improper guard on the V-belt.

The shield should have been sufficient to make it impossible for a man to take hold of the belt. The men should have been instructed never to attempt adjustments on moving parts without first shutting off the power. When something goes wrong the proper department should be called in to investigate instead of the operator attempting to force the equipment to run.

Fire Ladders to Protect Iowa Elevator

Gayle Snedecor, manager of the Farmers Lumber Co., at Rhodes, Ia., and its 20,000 bu. elevator, has added fire protection to the elevator by erection of two permanent ladders.

One ladder is anchored to the end wall of a large annex to reach a window thru which firemen can enter top story. The other spans a gap between the roof of a small adjacent building and the roof of the annex providing an easy way to reach the elevator cupola quickly. Both ladders begin high enough above the ground to prevent ready access to playful youngsters, but close enough to the ground so they may be reached readily with the customary fire ladders carried on the trucks of local fire fighting departments.

Leroy Mallicoat, chief of the Rhodes Fire Department, says Manager Snedecor, brought over a bulletin from the Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co. to show how the ladders should be installed. The local fire truck carries 150 ft. of small hose. By means of these ladders the firemen can reach the cupola with this hose within 45 seconds after they arrive, says Mr. Snedecor. "It is the first few minutes that count in stopping a blaze," he adds.



Permanent fire ladders on elevator of Farmers Lumber Co., Rhodes, Ia.

A Good Paint Without Priority

Lead is not one of the scarce materials; and one paint that can be obtained without a priority order or rating is red lead.

The manufacturers put out a semi quick-drying red lead that is pure red lead paint, ready for the brush. The pigment is highly oxidized red lead. This red lead is ground in a special vehicle which contains the correct proportions of linseed oil, resin, thinner and drier to permit prompt and thoro drying and, also important, to produce a coating that is resistant to moisture, wear and abrasion and that is elastic enough to give and take with temperature changes, without rupture.

An outstanding feature of this new red lead paint is its prompt setting-and-drying rate. Under normal conditions this paint dries tack-free in 4 to 6 hours and dries for recoating the next day. This compares with the somewhat longer drying period allowed before re-coating a straight red lead-linseed oil paint.

This paint is primarily a priming coat paint for all exposed iron and steel surfaces. It should also be used for the second coat on metal that has not been painted before. On repaint work, it should be used for spot-painting cleaned-off areas and then used as an all-over coat. After metal has been primed and/or undercoated with semi quick-drying red lead, practically any type of finish coat can be applied. A white lead or red lead finishing coat, tinted to an appropriate and acceptable shade, is advocated.

Flax Straw Bought by Elevator Man

One thousand tons of flax straw in one stack on the north edge of Everly, Ia., were accumulated between July 15 and Nov. 1 of 1941 by Terrance Linnihan, manager for the Hunting Elevator Co., from farmers within a radius of 50 miles of Everly.

This summer Linnihan put a crew of 20 men to work with three trucks and five machines to separate the fiber from the shives of the straw. The flaxseed had already been taken out. The stack of baled straw is so big the gang of 20 men will be kept busy more than three months.

The fiber is being shipped to a paper company in Carolina to be used in making paper, upholstery and textile fiber. The shives are sold by Mr. Linnihan to farmers to be used for bedding. Mr. Linnihan plans to buy straw on the present crop.

Fose Grain Co. Protects Steel Warehouse

Fose Grain Co. at Russell, Kan., protects its prefabricated steel warehouse from accidental raking of its exposed side by passing trucks.

The protection consists of 17 strong posts set in a concrete ledge that is a part of the foundation for the warehouse. The posts are 5 ft. high above the foundation, which is high enough to constitute a bumping barrier for the over-hanging boxes of all sizes of trucks.

Manager W. P. Atherton says, "The vertically ribbed walls of the warehouse are of fairly light gauge metal. Without the posts for protection the walls might be easily wrecked by even a cautious trucker."

Mr. Atherton's warehouse is 18 ft. wide, and 58 ft. long. It is attached to the back end of his office, and former grinding room. He expects to move the hammer mill into the steel building, and install a feed mixer to broaden his feed service.

Retail grain bins in the steel warehouse are of wood, well braced with iron straps. There are four of them, each with capacity for 100 bus. The fronts have strong slots into which 1 inch removable boards slide. As a bin is emptied, these boards may be lifted out, one at a time, so that the grain in the bin is kept readily accessible.

The bins are built with 2x4 inch frames, lined on the inside with 1 inch pine boards.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for September delivery at the leading markets have been as follows:

		Wheat													
		Option	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.
		High	Low	12	13	14	15	17	18	19	20	21	22	24	25
Chicago	.....	137 1/4	115 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Winnipeg, October	.....	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Minneapolis	.....	131	107 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	111	110 1/2	109 1/2	111	110 1/2	111	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Kansas City	.....	127 1/2	109	111	111	111 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	112
Duluth, durum	.....	114	106	109 1/4	109	110	110 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	110	109 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	108	....
Milwaukee	.....	137 1/4	115 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	....
		Corn													
Chicago	.....	94 1/4	82 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Kansas City	.....	88 1/2	80 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
Milwaukee	.....	94 1/4	82 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	....
		Oats													
Chicago	.....	60	46 1/2	49 1/2	49	49 1/4	49 1/4	48 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49
Winnipeg, October	.....	51 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46
Minneapolis	.....	53 1/2	42 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	44
Milwaukee	.....	60	46 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/4	49 1/4	48 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	....
		Rye													
Chicago	.....	98	61	63 1/4	63 1/4	64	63 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4	62	61 1/2	61 1/2
Minneapolis	.....	87 1/2	57 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Winnipeg, October	.....	66 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Duluth	.....	63 1/2	57 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	....
		Barley													
Minneapolis	.....	63 1/4	50 1/4	55 1/4	54 1/4	54	53	52 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4	52 1/4
Winnipeg, October	.....	64 1/4	56 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61	60 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4
		Soybeans													
Chicago, October	.....	203	168 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2	171	171	171 1/2	171	171	170 1/2	171	171 1/2
Canada Exchange	.....	...	...	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	....

Officers Elected for National Hay Ass'n

Since the annual meeting is not to be held the directors of the National Hay Ass'n met Aug. 3 at Indianapolis, Ind., and elected Cliff S. Martin of Ashland, O., pres.; re-elected H. A. Desautels, New Bedford, Mass., vice pres.; Mrs. Martha S. Calkins, Chelsea, Okla., 2d vice pres.; Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis, sec'y-treas.; and directors for two years: G. R. Bridge, Chicago; O. F. Moeckel, Stockbridge, Mich.; G. W. Woodward, Tocsin, Ind.; and W. L. Vehrencamp, Mt. Jackson, Va.; and W. B. Talbert, Jr., Lexington, Ky.; director for one year: Lloyd A. Dellinger, Bloomville, O.

Save the Scrap

All types of scrap material are needed, but there is a particular need for scrap iron, other metals, and rubber. Everything made of these materials and not in use should be gathered up.

Discarded farm implements, broken parts, worn hoes, shovels, broken hammers, nails, wire, broken household utensils; tires, inner tubes, hose, belting, gloves, rubber soles, boots, in fact everything made of rubber; copper and brass; such aluminum articles as pots and pans, vacuum cleaners, washing machines; utensils which contain zinc, like refrigerators, lamp bulbs, vacuum cleaners; lead, such as found in old batteries; tin pans, and other metal articles. Burlap bags, manila rope, old rags, also are wanted.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by C.E.A. the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soy beans
Oct. 4	57,679	40,353	18,873	20,815	10,974
Nov. 1	52,584	41,844	16,985	20,430	9,584
Dec. 6	49,231	42,915	14,059	15,301	9,012
Jan. 3	38,347	46,892	12,184	19,819	6,921
Jan. 10	35,946	49,912	12,575	21,272	6,733
Jan. 17	34,834	55,212	12,453	23,268	6,406
Jan. 24	36,400	61,696	12,853	24,887	6,525
Jan. 31	35,395	65,190	12,269	26,702	6,889
Feb. 7	34,643	65,459	11,977	27,667	6,886
Feb. 14	34,742	65,726	12,346	27,257	6,872
Feb. 21	34,255	65,673	12,436	27,353	7,100
Feb. 28	34,087	66,928	12,393	28,604	7,195
Mar. 7	35,587	67,631	12,532	29,186	7,479
Mar. 14	34,824	67,530	12,621	29,331	7,260
Mar. 21	35,602	66,905	12,134	29,495	6,880
Mar. 28	36,090	68,597	12,209	29,548	6,852
Apr. 4	36,133	71,513	12,202	29,429	7,060
Apr. 11	36,339	73,144	12,616	28,901	6,960
Apr. 18	35,564	71,031	12,671	27,683	6,697
Apr. 25	34,666	71,425	11,957	27,364	6,267
May 2	31,910	67,461	10,758	26,692	5,491
May 9	32,799	68,505	9,697	26,107	5,332
May 16	32,320	67,204	8,413	26,007	5,225
May 23	33,670	65,253	8,191	25,548	4,974
May 29	35,050	65,321	8,553	26,178	4,867
June 6	33,511	62,863	7,938	24,914	4,445
June 13	33,305	62,331	8,076	24,122	4,319
June 20	33,638	61,011	8,397	24,280	4,050
June 27	34,253	58,196	8,689	24,097	3,710
July 3	33,089	56,552	8,865	23,309	2,939
July 11	37,641	56,455	9,371	23,459	2,264
July 18	44,250	56,497	9,221	23,657	2,133
July 25	48,165	57,050	9,317	24,003	1,937
Aug. 1	50,291	57,033	10,136	24,492	1,896
Aug. 8	51,330	56,292	11,393	24,857	1,939
Aug. 15	51,116	53,853	11,682	25,842	1,893
Aug. 22	50,817	50,605	12,176	26,411	1,803



Prefabricated metal warehouse and feed plant of Fose Grain Co., at Russell, Kan.

Use of W.P.B. Symbols

Priorities are not directly involved in what is erroneously described as W.P.B. "Priorities" Regulation No. 10.

To allocate intelligently materials the Board feels the need of more information as to the final use to which the materials are to be put.

In this regulation the Board provides for the placing on all purchase orders a symbol assigned to the industry.

The National Grain Trade Council in its recent News Letter clarifies the Regulation No. 10, as follows:

Priorities Regulation No. 10 of the War Production Board, requires that each person shall place an "appropriate Allocation Classification Symbol and Purchasers' Symbol" on each purchase order issued after June 30, 1942, and upon each purchase order calling for delivery after July 31, 1942. That regulation now is in effect, but we believe that enforcement will not be drastic during the initial weeks while business men are becoming acquainted with this new accounting requirement. We have had many requests for advice as to procedure, and for explanations of the requirements of the regulation. In the past week exemption has been obtained as to purchases of whole grains; other requests are filed with W.P.B., but in the meantime we offer this outline, prepared here after talks with W.P.B. people.

Purchasers' Symbols are letters: "DP" for domestic purchaser, "USA" for the Army, "USN" for the Navy, "LL" for Lend-Lease Agencies, "FP" for foreign purchaser. Allocation Classification Symbols are numerals: thus 13.00 includes the manufacture of feeds for animals and fowl, while 14.00 includes flour milling. There is no number assigned to such businesses as grain warehousing, jobbing, etc.

THE COUNTRY GRAIN ELEVATOR OPERATOR does not need to place any symbols on his purchases of whole grains, beans, or other agricultural products. Also, he does not need to place any symbols on purchase orders for materials which he will sell at retail. He should place the symbol "DP" (no numeral required) on his purchase orders for materials (other than grains) from wholesalers if such materials are to be used at the warehouse and are not to be resold at retail.

TERMINAL AND SUBTERMINAL WAREHOUSEMEN are in about the same position as the country warehouseman. They should place the symbols "DP" (no numerals needed) on purchase orders for materials (other than grains) to be used at the warehouse and purchased from others than retailers.

RETAIL FEED DEALERS do not need to place any symbols on any purchase orders for any materials, if they can be classed as bona fide retail dealers. (Purchases FROM retail-

ers and BY retailers are exempt.) Where a business is predominantly retail in character, we believe that an occasional and minor wholesale sale would not defeat the exemption which the retailer enjoys.

FEED MANUFACTURERS are assigned the allocation classification symbol 13.00 while flour millers fall under classification 14.00. Both are subject to the regulation, but neither is required to place symbols on purchase orders for whole grain since grain purchases are wholly exempted.

FEED JOBBERS and FEED WHOLESALE (not manufacturers or processors) need not use symbols on any purchases of whole grains, beans, etc. The feed jobbers, whose business is strictly that of purchasing from manufacturers and selling to retailers will not be much bothered; he need only to mark "DP" on his purchase orders to a manufacturer. (Orders from retailers will come to him without symbols, but he is required to mark "DP" on each such order obtained when it reaches his office, for purposes of later reports, if any are demanded.) But occasionally a jobber may purchase from a processor, and sell to another processor or manufacturer; then he will need to observe the regulation and it will be confusing and complicated in many instances. Below we give an "example" of a theoretical feed jobber's procedure. The same method of procedure, with variations in figures, will apply to feed manufacturers. There is no shortcut method for explanation; we will condense it and make it as clear as we can.

Example

A feed jobber sells some materials to firms other than retailers and obtains that material from manufacturers or processors who are his suppliers. Processors and manufacturers from whom he purchases the materials each passes "symbols" along on their purchase orders. When the jobber makes purchases, he, too, must have his symbols on his purchase orders.

If the purchase order received by the jobber is passed on to a supplier by the jobber in the same amount, the jobber will merely copy the symbols from the one purchase order onto his own purchase order.

But if the jobber buys in large lots, and resells (to others than retailers) in smaller lots, he may, within a given month, have a wide variety of symbols to pass along. (Not having a numerical classification of his own, the jobber only "transmits" or passes along the symbols he receives.) He must reduce all of these symbols, with their percentages, to symbols which he is required to place on his own purchasing orders. (In figuring, he uses the nearest available full month's business.)

Assume that he shows a total business for the past month of \$5,578.90; then assume that this represents orders from a score of customers, each order carrying that customer's symbols. The symbol on the first order may look like this: "DP-13.00-; DP 90%, USA 10%." That order was from a feed manufacturer (13.00) whose own sales had been 90% to domestic purchasers and 10% to the Army. Assume that this particular order was for goods in a dollar volume of \$200.00. The jobber now sets up a separate column for "DP," another for "USA," etc., placing \$180 under the DP and \$20 under USA (90% and 10%, respectively). He does this for ALL of the purchase or-

ders of that month; then he adds the total dollar volume in the DP column, and in each of the other columns.

Assume that when he has the columns added he shows \$5,383.50 under the "DP" column. This was 82% of his total month's business. Assume that USA shows 10% for the month, and "LL" the remaining 8%.

Then, upon all purchases during the current month, the jobber will place these symbols on his order: "DP: DP-82%, USA-10%, LL-8%." The first DP means he rates as a domestic purchaser; the other symbols show the breakdown of his past month's business under this allocation and classification system.

Complicated? Of course it will be complicated to firms which do not have an established accounting system. Should you ignore it? No! After all, it is LAW and is required by the W.P.B. What reports to make? None, until you are called upon to make them, but you should have reports available on any given month, any time they may be required. W.P.B. officials here think business firms will easily fall into the practice once they get started on it; we hope so.

Books Received

PHOSPHATE FERTILIZERS, their relation to the phosphate-supplying power of the soil and to the requirements of farm crops, is fully covered in a well illustrated pamphlet by E. E. DeTurk and published as Bulletin 484 of the University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill.

ATLAS OF WESTERN AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURE. Hitherto there has been no national atlas of Australia giving the areas suitable to various crops and the present production. Now for the first time and for Western Australia alone the University of Western Australia Text Books Board has had prepared the first Atlas of that state, giving production of crops and animals. Many maps show by dots of varying diameter the localities of greatest density of production. Paper, 50 pages, 10x12 ins., by Dr. J. Gentilli of the University, and published by the University Bookshop, Hackett Hall, Crawley, West Australia, price 5 shillings.

Sterner Builds an Office

A. Sterner & Co., headed by A. Sterner, and his son, W. Sterner, operators of a 200,000 bu. grain elevator, a lumber yard, a general store, and the post office on the C&NWRR at Jordan, Ia., have completed a new office.

The new office is a 14x47 ft. one-story face-block structure, jutting out from the east side of the company's warehouse and general store building. It has two rooms, a large one for general office work, and a private office for the management.

A bay in the large room houses the dial and printomatic of a 30 ton Fairbanks dial scale. Windows in the bay make all parts of the 10x40 ft. concrete deck of the scale visible. Corners of the scale deck are protected by wheel directing, concrete approach guards.

The office interior is attractively finished with an oak floor, and with oak veneer trim. The walls and ceilings are of Nuwood insulating board. Side hinged windows are opened and closed by cranks. Additional glass inserts fit inside the casings to give double windows for insulation in the winter. Heating of the offices is with a forced air system.

The exterior of the store building and the warehouse was refinished at the time the new office was built, and a large show window was installed in the extended front of the store.

New York, N. Y.—The Agricultural Insecticide & Fungicide Ass'n, and 26 manufacturers of agricultural insecticides, fungicides and related products, and 11 officers and directors of the association, have been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from certain practices, including price fixing, having the tendency and effect of restraining and suppressing competition in the sale and distribution of their products.



A. Sterner & Co.'s new office at Jordan, Ia.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Stuttgart, Ark.—The Farmers Elevtr., Inc., has purchased the First Seed Rice Laboratory from O. J. Miller. The organization will buy, sell, clean and process rice, oats, soybeans, lespedeza and other agricultural products. J. R. Roman is president of the corporation; W. C. Carlson is sec'y-treas., and D. P. Oaksmith is vice president.—J. H. G.

CALIFORNIA

Delano, Cal.—Earl K. Thomas recently installed Superior CC Elevator Cups in his elevator.

San Francisco, Cal.—The feed mill at the United Packing Plant was badly damaged by an early morning fire recently. Large stores of feed, grain and molasses and some machinery were destroyed.

Orange, Cal.—T. L. Faris, owner of the Faris Feed Stores here and at Fullerton, died at the St. Joseph Hospital recently. He had been in ill health for some time and death followed an operation he underwent earlier in the day at the institution.

Sacramento, Cal.—Fifty-five storage and warehouse establishments in California were authorized by the Office of Price Administration, July 30, to increase maximum charges for specified services to levels recently approved by the California Railroad Commission. For 29 establishments, storage rates on grain may be increased from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per ton per season and on rice from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per ton per season. For 26 establishments in and around Los Angeles, increases of 15% in handling charges and generally in excess of 15% in other specific incidental services were allowed. The increase did not affect monthly storage rates except in the minimum monthly charge per customer.

CANADA

Eastend, Sask.—A large dance hall here has been purchased by the Pioneer Grain Co. for grain storage use this year. The grain will be loaded into the 50x125-ft. building thru the roof. The company has also rented a livery stable for storage space.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canadian Wheat Board Aug. 14 issued an order, effective immediately, that no person should buy or receive wheat, oats, barley or rye from any producer for re-sale as grain or food without first obtaining a handler's license from the board. In connection with the order it was pointed out that producers must not sell their grain to anyone except a person licensed to receive it by the Canadian Wheat Board. The only exceptions are farm-to-farm transactions and direct sales from producer to feeder. The new regulations do not apply to country elevators, etc., licensed by the Board of Grain Commissioners and operating under a handling agreement with the Canadian Wheat Board. The order will apply to Ontario, west of Fort William and Port Arthur, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and at Pouce Coup, Dawson Creek, Creston and Wynndel in British Columbia. A previous announcement by the Board was to the effect that no unauthorized movement of grain by truck from country elevators, either to other country elevators, mills or other storage space can be permitted. Control of the available storage space will be absolutely necessary this year if all producers are to share equally in the available space, it was stated. It advised that in the future any space in elevators

licensed as public country elevators will be considered as available to local producers, and taken into account when quotas are being established or revised.

Vancouver, B. C.—At the annual meeting of the Vancouver Grain Exchange, Robert M. Bryan, president, and Hugh McKay, vice-pres., refused to allow their names to go up for reelection. Mr. Bryan is now regional controller of flour and feed for the Wartime Prices and Trade Board for British Columbia. Named to the new council of the Exchange were: D. Roy Davis, Buckfield's, Ltd.; Vernon Lester, Kerr Gifford & Co., Ltd.; D. R. M. McLean, Pacific Elevtrs., Ltd.; R. C. Milroy, Milroy Grain Co., Ltd.; H. H. Smith, Earl Stoddard, Ltd.; J. W. Whittle, Midland Pacific Co., Ltd.; and Philip Wolfe, James Richardson & Sons, Ltd. This new body will meet soon to name a president and other officers.

COLORADO

Flagler, Colo.—The government recently erected four wood grain storage bins here of 3,000 bus. capacity each. Eight other bins will be located in the county.

Cortez, Colo.—The Wark Milling Co.'s new elevator is in operation. It is built of 2x8 and 2x6 planking, nailed together flat, the elevator 45 ft. high. On the interior are six bins of 6,500 bus. capacity each; total capacity, 40,000 bus. It will be used for storage, increasing the company's total capacity to 70,000 bus. of grain.

ILLINOIS

Caldwell, Ill.—The Moultrie Grain Ass'n has installed a new Steinlite Moisture Tester.

New Philadelphia, Ill.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. of Ipava has purchased the local elevator.

Highland, Ill.—The F. M. B. A. Elevator Co. recently purchased Superior DP Elevator Cups.

LaCade, Ill.—Francis Marion Springer, 85, retired grain, hay and fuel dealer here, died recently.

Central (Morris p.o.), Ill.—Everett Hauge, local manager for the Farmers Square Deal Grain Co., expects to be inducted into the army soon.

Beware!

Notwithstanding we have frequently warned our readers of the sharp practices of unauthorized subscription solicitors, a number of swindlers using different names, but having no certificate of authority from us, continue to collect money for the Journals without ever being in our employ or having authority to represent us in any capacity. Calling on grain dealers, they always know that your subscription has expired and urge an immediate renewal for a long term. Your bank should credit your account with all forged checks and return them to the agency presenting them for payment. Any information which will assist in stopping the swindling practices of these sharpers will be most gratefully received.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

CHARLES S. CLARK, Mgr.

Loda, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator is being repaired.

Saunemin, Ill.—George Carson, 77, for 35 years manager of the Saunemin Farmers Grain Co., died Aug. 2. He had been in ill health for two months.

Polo, Ill.—James Hackett, 70, who had been in the grain business here for many years and was a former mayor and alderman of Polo, died recently.

Forsyth, Ill.—Fred Moser is the new manager of the Vic Dewein elevator and feed plant. Mr. Moser was formerly associated with E. W. Bailey & Co.

Adrian, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator, leased by Mr. Sharp of Warsaw and operated for the past year as the Sharp Elevator, has been purchased by him.

Colfax, Ill.—Carl Schleeter has accepted a position with the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., succeeding Harry Devore who went to Speer to manage an elevator.

Harrisburg, Ill.—John Crawford Wilson, Sr., 90, vice-pres. of the Woolcott Milling Co., died Aug. 4 of apoplexy. He had been in the milling business for forty years.

Geneseo, Ill.—The Red Mill, Inc., has been organized; 500 shares, at \$10 a share; incorporators, H. Feldman, J. Morley, C. Seales; buying and selling grain.

Stanford, Ill.—Stanley Springer, former manager of the Stanford Grain Co., is in training at Treasure Island, having given up his elevator position to become an ensign in the U. S. Navy.

Mazen, Ill.—George Mellen, manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co., was guest speaker at the Morris Rotary Club meeting recently. His subject was "Soy Beans as a New Illinois Crop."

Lanesville, Ill.—About 25% of the Lanesville grain territory has been lost to construction of the Sangamon & Oakes Ordnance Plants, says Harry E. Pickrell of Mansfield-Ford Grain Co.

Avon, Ill.—Bob and Betty Cutler, proprietors of the Farmers Elevtr. Co., are doubling the size of their office adjoining the driveway of the elevator with construction of an 18x20 ft. frame addition.

Galesburg, Ill.—Fred Payne, formerly of Dubuque, Ia., is the new manager of Lamson Bros. & Co.'s office here, replacing E. E. Hansen, who is taking up duties in the U. S. service. The change was effected Aug. 14.

Cerro Gordo, Ill.—H. A. (Doc) Hendricks, manager of the Cerro Gordo Farmers Co-operative Elevtr. Co., was operated on for appendicitis in the Decatur-Macon County Hospital, on Aug. 14, and is well on the road to recovery.

Galesburg, Ill.—Frank Sutor, who bought the business of the Consumers Grain & Supply Co. a year ago and operated the 45,000-bu. elevator on the Santa Fe railroad, bought the elevator July 1. He continues the business under the same name.

Dawson, Ill.—R. L. Leonard lost his 30,000 bu. Haynes Siding elevator west of Illiopolis to the Sangamon Ordnance Plant, in which area it was located. He had barely enough time to remove the grain before razing of the elevator began.

Bethany, Ill.—O. W. Livergood & Co. have completed construction of a reinforced concrete tank which raises the total of elevator capacity for the firm by 25,000 bus. Screw conveyors from Union Iron Works connect the elevator with the tank.

Latham, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co., managed by E. H. Steging, has under construction a new double crib on a concrete foundation. When completed the crib will have capacity for 10,000 bus. of ear corn, and 5,000 bus. of small grain in bins over the driveway.

Fairview, Ill.—Willard R. Willcoxsen, manager of the Fairview Farmers Elvtr. Co. for the past 25 years, died Aug. 2, in the Graham Hospital in Canton after being there since July 26. He had been receiving treatment for a broken knee cap sustained in a fall on that date.

Tomlinson Siding (Mt. Pulaski p.o.), Ill.—Cliff Lindsay has resigned as manager of the Tomlinson Siding Co-operative Grain Co. to go to work in a war industries plant. His successor here is Earl Kinert, formerly elevator man for the Mt. Pulaski Farmers Grain & Elvtr. Co.

Ottawa, Ill.—LaSalle County, as is practically every other county of Illinois and other states thruout the union, is well organized to collect scrap metal for war production. Nineteen grain elevators scattered thruout LaSalle County are being used as concentration depots for the scrap collection drive that now is in full swing.

Ludlow, Ill.—The Ludlow Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has started construction of a reinforced concrete grain storage tank 24 ft. in diameter and 60 ft. high, and connected with the elevator by 9-inch screw conveyors at the top and bottom. The tank will increase the elevator's storage capacity by 22,000 bus. It is being built by the Eikenberry Const. Co.

Heman (Warrensburg, p. o.), Ill.—Construction is about to start on a reinforced concrete storage tank 24 ft. in diameter and 56 ft. high, with capacity for 20,000 bus., which will bring total storage capacity of the Heman Grain Co., managed by Ray McGrath, to 108,000 bus. Extensions on present Western 10-inch screw conveyors will fill and empty bin.

Table Grove, Ill.—F. P. Brown, manager of the Table Grove Elevator of the Ipava Farmers Elvtr. Co., anticipates no difficulty with draft for his office stove in the coming fall and winter. Under construction is a new brick chimney, which follows the wall of the company's concrete elevator upward for 108 ft., and continues on its own for another two feet.

Springfield, Ill.—Frank P. O'Brien, member of the Chicago Board of Trade, who started a grain futures, stocks, and securities business here in January, 1902, and has handled as much as 1,000,000 bus. of grain futures business in a single day, closed his office on June 30 and retired from business. He continues to hold his Board of Trade membership. He is 75 years old.

Illiopolis, Ill.—Illiopolis elevators have lost about 60% of their normal territory in the 19,000 acres taken over for construction of the Sangamon & Oakes Ordnance Plants, says Ed. Peters of Illiopolis Grain Co. Taking this area out of farm production, estimates the Farm Bureau, means loss of \$1,500,000 worth of corn and beans, besides unestimated volume of hogs, oats, and other farm production.

Buda, Ill.—The S. C. Bartlett Co. of Freeport, bought and took possession of the F. G. Lindner & Co.'s 10,000-bu. elevator on the C. B. & Q. railroad July 16. F. B. Simms, former manager, continues to operate the Lindner lumber business. A. K. Foster has been moved into Buda by the Bartlett Co. to take charge of the elevator. He formerly operated the Bartlett elevator, west of Buda, which will be used hereafter for storage only.

Westervelt, Ill.—A new 30,000-bu. reinforced concrete elevator is under construction for W. L. Shellabarger, who will lease it to Spencer Kellogg Co. The Eikenberry Const. Co. is doing the building. The new structure will include a 5,000-bu. corn crib. It will have two legs, a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, a Western Sheller and a Western Cleaner. The sheller will be located in the cupola, a marked departure from the customary arrangement.

Millstadt, Ill.—The Millstadt Milling Co. is installing a diesel oil engine at its feed mill, to furnish power for milling operations and to replace the electric motor now being used. The engine is one that had been in service at the Richland Mill in Belleville until that concern was shut down.

Harrisburg, Ill.—Frank Shetler, 65, grain buyer at Woolcott Mill Co. mill for 12 years, died Aug. 17 of injuries received a week before when his foot was caught in a conveyor belt at the mill. Gangrene developing from a crushing injury to his leg caused his death.—P. J. P.

Seneca, Ill.—The old South Elevator of M. J. Hogan Grain Co., which is now managed by Rob't J. Hogan, is being torn down, and the lumber is being sold or used. This old 200,000-bu. house was built in 1857. It had no rail connection and has been used in recent years only for oats storage. Part of the lumber has been used to erect a 28x30 ft. one-story seed warehouse adjacent to the company's office. The company's active elevator is a 90,000-bu. structure on a switch of the R. I. railroad.

Georgetown, Ill.—Walter L. Jackson, 63, operator of the Federal North Iowa Grain Co. elevator and for 25 years in the grain buying, storage and elevator business in East Central Illinois, died unexpectedly in his home the evening of Aug. 10. About a year ago Mr. Jackson had sold his business, the elevator which he operated at the time of his death, to the present owners. Besides the local elevator, he had operated plants at Sidell, Fairmount, Catlin and Westville. He had been in ill health for several months but recently had seemed to be improved, and had worked the entire day of his death at the elevator.

CHICAGO NOTES

W. D. Cunningham, manager of the St. Louis office of Cereal By-Products Co., has been appointed sales manager for the Chicago territory, entering on his new duties Aug. 15.

New members recently admitted to membership in the Board of Trade include Jos. J. Drowinski, with James E. Bennett & Co., Frank R. Johnson, the Cleveland Grain Co., Chicago, and Gaylord J. Stone, Ft. Worth, Tex.

New members recently enrolled in the ranks of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents are: Hugh Stark, Omaha (Neb.) Elvtr. Co.; Tom G. Burris and E. B. Goughnour, Uhlmann Elvtr. Co. of Texas, Ft. Worth, Tex.; Walfred Augustson, Van Dusen Harrington Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Geo. Potgeter, Wellsburg, Ia.

The many friends of J. Carver Strong will be grieved to learn of his death at his home in Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 16. He was advertising manager of the Grain Dealers Journal from 1898 to 1909 and of the Price Current Grain Reporter for the following twenty years. Since his removal to California he has been representing the Minnesota Valley Canning Co.

INDIANA

Boyleston, Ind.—The Boyleston Grain Co. has installed a new Western Sheller in its elevator.

Simpson (Huntington R. F. D. 4), Ind.—The Simpson Grain Co. has installed a new vertical feed mixer with motor.—A. E. L.

Lapel, Ind.—The Citizens' Grain Co. has installed two 1-ton Sidney Vertical Mixers, each complete with motors, drives and starters.

Francesville, Ind.—Additional rooms are being constructed to the office of the Co-operative Elevator. The three rooms will be brick veneered.

Amity (Franklin R. F. D. 5), Ind.—Charles Davis, for over 21 years an employee of the Valentine & Valentine elevator, has retired from his position.

North Liberty, Ind.—David W. Crutchfield, formerly manager of the Raber (Ind.) Co-operative elevator, has leased the elevators here and at Tyner and taken possession.

Rising Sun, Ind.—Roy T. Gardner resigned from his position with the Aylor & Meyer Co., effective Aug. 1, and accepted one in the office of Early & Daniel Co., Cincinnati.

Bluffton, Ind.—Barbara Herrick, 9, suffered a crushed foot when she stepped into the conveyor of a mixing machine at the Hoosier Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator Aug. 11.—A. E. L.

Lafayette, Ind.—The annual convention of the American Soybean Ass'n will be held Sept. 16 and 17 at Purdue University, George M. Strayer, Hudson, Ia., sec'y of the ass'n, has announced.

Raber, Ind.—James Considine, employed formerly at Daniel Bros., Inc., Columbia City, is new manager of the Raber Co-operative elevator, succeeding David W. Crutchfield.—A. E. L.

Greenfield, Ind.—W. E. Pearson, who has been employed by the Hancock County Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n for the past three years, has been transferred to the elevator at Carrollton where he will be manager. The Farm Bureau leased the elevator recently.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Willard E. Hart of Indianapolis has been employed by the Central Soya Co. and McMillen Feed Mills as buyer of grain and soybeans. Mr. Hart for four years has been buyer for the Early & Daniel Co., and 1921 formed the Hart-Maibacher Co. to do a grain receiving business.—A. E. L.

Windfall, Ind.—Elevators & Mills, Inc., is installing a new receiving dump and elevator for beans at its soybean oil mill and expects to have it ready for the new crop. It is preparing to speed up its oil expeller and so be in a position to crush approximately three times as many soybeans as it has handled in any season.

Evansville, Ind.—Theodore Kolb has been re-elected a director of the Ohio Valley Soybean Co-operative for a three-year period. At the meeting of the directors recently held, Mr. Kolb gave a report of the activities of the soybean mill at Henderson, Ky., owned by the co-operative. A shortage of combines for harvesting this year's crop is expected due to the increased acreage of soybeans.—W. B. C.

IOWA

Northwood, Ia.—J. B. Mundale of Marble Rock has opened a feed store here.

Oakland, Ia.—Fire recently destroyed a 12,000-bu. elevator owned by J. Q. McPherrin.

Northwood, Ia.—Elmer Sutton has closed his feed business here after operating for two years.

Pierson, Ia.—Burglars recently took \$1,700 in bankable checks and \$160 in cash from the Farmers Co-op. Elevator.

Dubuque, Ia.—Martin W. Seippel, former assistant manager, is now manager of the Lamson Bros. & Co. wire office here.

Taintor, Ia.—The Taintor Co-operative Co. recently moved into its new \$5,000 office, which replaces the one destroyed by fire on Jan. 10.

Inwood, Ia.—Harland Hanson has been made assistant manager at the Quaker Oats Co. elevator of which Norman Groenenboom is manager.

Ottosen, Ia.—Vern Ott, formerly assistant manager at the Quaker Oats Co. elevator at Inwood, is new manager of the company's local elevator.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—M. J. Streit, Keota, has purchased the southern type Jerome Gearhart residence and will move his family here. He will continue to operate his business at Keota, it was said, but plans to make the local branch his headquarters.



**Economy—
Efficiency
and
Dependability**

Des Moines, Ia.—Bertrand E. Stolpe, well known in midwest advertising and promotion activities, has been named promotion and advertising manager of Sargent & Co.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The Western Grain & Feed Ass'n held a district meeting at the Wahkonsa Hotel Aug. 17. Dinner was served to a large gathering of grain and feed dealers.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—Donald B. Walker, assistant manager of the Ralston-Purina Co. plant at Circleville, O., was promoted to manager of the company's new plant here. He will assume his new duties Sept. 1.

Sioux City, Ia.—Priorities and office of defense transportation orders affecting the grain and feed business were discussed by Graddon Swanson, sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, at a recent meeting here of sixty local grain and feed dealers and visitors from Des Moines.

Des Moines, Ia.—E. H. Kellogg of Chicago, Ill., has been appointed manager of the linseed meal, soybean meal and cottonseed meal departments of the Iowa Feed Co. Mr. Kellogg formerly was in the same capacity with Balfour-Guthrie Co. C. M. Stormes is owner of the Iowa Feed Co.

Red Oak, Ia.—Dean Murren is new manager of the Dannen Grain & Milling Co.'s branch office here, having charge of the mill and wholesale-retail distribution headquarters for Dannen feeds. Before joining the Dannen firm Mr. Murren for twelve years had been working for the John P. Milbank Milling Co., of Chillicothe, Mo.

Spencer, Ia.—The Wood Elvtr. Co. is observing its first anniversary in business here. It recently expanded its facilities and plant to provide for its increasing business. The elevator, formerly owned by the Tuttle Elvtr. Co., was purchased last fall by C. E. Wood, who owned and operated the Farmers Elevator at Langdon.

Aurelia, Ia.—Between 1,500 and 2,000 bus. of corn spilled out on the driveway at the Farmers Elevator recently when a bin burst. The corn went thru the roof of the driveway, damaging one end considerably. The same corner of the bin burst two years ago, just below the present break. Repairs are being made by the Smith Const. Co.

Sioux City, Ia.—A grain and feed war clinic for elevator men and feed dealers was held here the evening of Aug. 11 under the auspices of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n when many problems facing the grain and feed trade were discussed, principal one being how elevator operators and feed dealers can get necessary equipment in wartime. Representatives of the war production board, the office of defense transportation and the A.A.A. were present. A dinner preceded the meeting, which was held at the Martin Hotel. Nebraska and South Dakota elevator men and feed dealers had been invited to join the Iowa grain men and many were present.

Storm Lake, Ia.—The first of a series of protein feed school meetings to be held from Aug. 31 thru Sept. 4 will be held here. The meetings will be sponsored by a com'te representing the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, the American Soybean Ass'n and Iowa State College. A. F. Leathers, Des Moines, is chairman of the com'te in charge. The purpose of the meetings will be to acquaint feed dealers with the steps necessary to preserve adequate and balanced livestock rations. "Livestock men will have to make changes in their feeding programs due to shortages in some protein feeds such as fish meal, and to greatly increased livestock population," Mr. Leathers stated. All Iowa grain and feed dealers are invited to attend the meetings. Following the one for Northwest Iowa to be held here Aug. 31, others are scheduled as follows: North Central Iowa at Mason City Sept. 1; East Central Iowa at Cedar Rapids Sept. 2; Southeastern Iowa, at Ottumwa Sept. 3; Southwestern Iowa at Atlantic Sept. 4.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—The last of four special meetings called by the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n to consider war-time problems was held here at Princess Cafe, the evening of Aug. 20. The soybean storage problem was outlined and orders and recent rulings of OPA, WPB, GMPR and ODT were among the subjects given detailed consideration. Representatives of the above named agencies were on hand to assist Sec'y Duke Swanson in answering questions. Meetings previously had been held at Fort Dodge, Aug. 17, Algona, Aug. 18, Mason City, Aug. 19.

KANSAS

Bazine, Kan.—The Co-operative Grain & Supply Co. recently sustained an electrical damage loss.

Osage City, Kan.—The Sturdy Grain & Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new feed mixer.—P. J. P.

Ellsworth, Kan.—The Ellsworth County Co-op. Union recently installed Superior DP Elvtr. Cups in its elevator.

Holyrood, Kan.—Sherman Andrea, manager of the Holyrood Co-operative Grain & Supply Co., since 1909, has resigned his position because of ill health.

Colby, Kan.—Willard Cooper recently purchased the partnership interest of L. P. Harrison in the Russell elevator which he had operated with Mr. Harrison since last July.

Salina, Kan.—James P. Harris, one of the organizers and the first sec'y-treas. of the Lee-Warren Milling Co., which later became the H. D. Lee Flour Mills Co., died, recently.

Leon, Kan.—Arnold & Colyer of Severy recently purchased the Feed & Grain Store operated by Raye H. McDaniel, taking charge at once. Mr. McDaniel is employed at the Boeing Airplane Plant at Wichita.

Hartland, Kan.—The Geo. E. Gano Grain Corp. 25,000-bu. elevator burned, recently, the fire believed to have been started by lightning. Eight thousand bushels of wheat burned, 6,000 in the elevator and 2,000 in a car on an adjoining siding.

Cullison, Kan.—There is not likely to be any enlargements of plants as C.C.C. is erecting steel and wooden bins in great numbers. However we are short of space to care for wheat as it should be cared for.—Farmers Grain & Mercantile Co.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Orrin Dowse, manager, and D. P. Lorenz, assistant manager, of the grain department of the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co., Salina, were hosts at a luncheon for Hutchinson Board of Trade members recently, while here on a visit.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Hutchinson brokers gave a party for Board of Trade members recently at their annual outing at the rural cabin of G. D. Estes, president of the Midwest Grain Co. The food was prepared and brought in this time, recalling the serious burns suffered by Mr. Estes and Claude Truesdell a year ago by a butane gas explosion.

Fowler, Kan.—The Fowler Equity Exchange is building an addition of re-enforced steel and concrete, eight large bins and three interstice bins, which will give a capacity of 264,000 bus. of wheat, making a total storage capacity of 564,000 bus. B. H. Dinkins stated the new addition should be completed by early October. Chalmers & Borton have the contract.

Marquette, Kan.—Fred Harter recently resigned as manager of the Lindsborg Milling & Elvtr. Co., effective July 31. Mr. Harter had been in charge of this elevator for several years, starting for the K. B. R. Milling Co. and remaining when the elevators were sold to the present owners. Walter Hoffermehl of Lindsborg is the new manager.

KENTUCKY

Greenup, Ky.—The Community Flour Mills recently installed a new combined sheller and cleaner, purchased from the Sidney Machry.. Co.

Owensboro, Ky.—Hot ashes piled against the Murphy Grain & Milling Co. building started a fire that did a small amount of damage recently.

Fulton, Ky.—The Browder Milling Co. was robbed of about \$500 in currency and checks recently. The combination had been pried off the safe.

Cecilia, Ky.—The Cecilian Milling Co. not having operated for many years, is closing its business and winding up its affairs and is being dissolved. The dissolution does not affect and is in no way connected with the Cecilian Milling Co., a partnership, owned and operated by A. L. Cooper and W. B. Cooper, Elizabethtown, Ky.

MICHIGAN

New Era, Mich.—The A. E. Norberg elevator was damaged by fire early in August.

Chesaning, Mich.—Lawrence Stewart was retained as manager of the Farmers Elevator at the recent annual meeting of the company.

Galesburg, Mich.—The Galesburg Mills owned and operated for several years by the late J. F. Austin have been purchased by Roy Struble.

Lapeer, Mich.—The second story of the two-story frame building used by the Lapeer Grain Co. as a hatchery, burned Aug. 11. The building was filled with hatchery equipment.

Howard City, Mich.—New bean machinery, a feed mixing mill and other equipment, with electric motors, are being installed at the Howard City Elevator Co. plant, the former Albert O'Donald elevator west of the Penna. tracks. Donald Bauman is manager of the elevator.

Elwell, Mich.—Attorney J. David Sullivan, receiver for the defunct Bank of Elwell, petitioned Judge Paul R. Cash in the Gratiot County circuit court for an order to authorize him to dispose of \$20,000 worth of stock in the Elwell elevator, included among assets of the bank.

Blanchard, Mich.—The D. Mansfield & Co. elevator, office building and one storage building were completely destroyed by fire the afternoon of Aug. 2. The fire, coming from the top of the elevator, was discovered by a motorist who gave the alarm. The loss was estimated at \$100,000.

North Branch, Mich.—The new elevator and warehouse of the Harper Elvtr. Co. is nearing completion. The structure, built to replace the one that burned last April, covers 7,800 sq. ft. of floor space, is 80 ft. high and has a storage capacity of 50,000 bus. All machinery is electrically operated and includes two grain dumps, handling capacity 500 bus. per hour, two truck lifts, two grain cleaners. The 30 ft. bins are supported by 16x16x16 oak posts, having 20-in. I-beam overlays. The Vasold Const. Co. has the contract.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, O.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

New Haven, Mich.—The New Haven Farmers Elevator bought a one-ton Sidney Gearless Mixer recently.

Lansing, Mich.—Tracy J. Hubbard, long active in grain and feed circles, died suddenly Aug. 15. For the past twenty years he was located in Michigan, was in the field in that state the day before his death. The Michigan milling field had known him as representative of many lines, among them, Prater Pulverizer Co.; Fairchild Engineering Co.; Munson Mill & Machinery Co.; C. O. Bartlett & Snow Co.; Breuer Electric Mfg. Co.; and Howell Electric Co. He also found time to serve the industry as sec'y of the Michigan Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

MINNESOTA

Moorhead, Minn.—The Moorhead Union Co-op. Warehouse will build a 160x60 ft. warehouse.

Mallory, Minn.—The Peavey Elevators recently installed Superior CC Elvtr. Cups in its local elevator.

New York Mills, Minn.—Roland Mursu, manager of the Farmers Elevator, is now serving in the U. S. Army.

Grand Rapids, Minn.—Twelve bins were erected in Itasca County, at Grand Rapids, Swan River, Nashwauk and Deer River, to store wheat.

New Ulm, Minn.—Eagle Roller Mill Co. is building a 50x59 ft. warehouse and 24x36 ft. mill machinery building, the T. E. Ibberson Co. having the contract.

Aitkin, Minn.—Sixteen bins for grain storage are being constructed here, with a total capacity of 44,640 bus. Bins also will be built at Palisade and Swatara.

Bigelow, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently purchased the local elevator of Peavey Elevators, increasing its local storage capacity to nearly 100,000 bus.—F. E.

Nelson, Minn.—H. E. Kiger & Son, feed and seed dealers of Alexandria, have purchased the local Johnson Elevator and are operating it and the mill with Harley Hanson in charge.

Sauk Rapids, Minn.—The former Adams Elevator building here has been purchased by E. M. Helgeson, owner of the Jack Frost Hatchery & Feed Co. It will be used as a grain elevator. Work has already begun on the installation of new machinery and it will be ready for use about Sept. 15.

Atwater, Minn.—The Mills of Atwater, one of the oldest industrial institutions in this part of the state, has been sold to Fred P. Wheeler of Minneapolis and R. A. Hommerding of Grandin, N. D. The sale brings an end to a firm started in 1898 by a group of Atwater residents. The milling machinery, which has not been used for several years, will be removed from the mill building and it will be converted into a grain storage warehouse. W. A. Fraase of Regan, N. D., will be in charge of the plant. He will be assisted by Ben Samstad. Feed grinding and mixing machinery will be installed.—F. E.

R. R. HOWELL COMPANY

EVERYTHING IN MACHINERY
AND SUPPLIES FOR

**GRAIN ELEVATORS
AND FEED PLANTS**

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Hendrum, Minn. — The Hendrum Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s articles of incorporation have been amended dividing the authorized capital stock of \$20,000 into 800 shares and not more than 10 shares are to be owned or held by any one individual.

St. James, Minn.—We recently purchased the Barneyway Feed & Seed Co. business.—Hubbard & Palmer Co.—Joseph Rusk of Hector has been hired as assistant manager and the company's main office will be moved to the recently purchased plant.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

John H. Adams, 69, owner and publisher of the National Grain Journal since 1917, died Aug. 8.

Lewis L. Crosby, Cargill, Inc., was elected president of the Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n recently at the group's annual meeting. Lester McCabe, McCabe Bros., was named vice-pres., and Frank Getchell, Getchell-Tanton Co., sec'y-treas. Directors elected were George Banning and Frank Higgins.

Rules of the Chamber of Commerce were amended Aug. 17 to provide that after May 31, 1943, the grades deliverable on future contracts will be those in effect when the contract was made, instead of the grades in effect on maturity, as provided in the present rules. Deliveries will thus conform to the rights of holders of warehouse receipts under the law and the Commodity Exchange Act. Another amendment provides that willful default on a futures contract shall be deemed uncommercial conduct.

MISSOURI

St. Louis, Mo.—S. J. Schuster of the Cereal By-Products Co. has applied for membership in the St. Louis Merchants Exchange.

Excelsior, Mo.—The 1942 convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, to have been held here in October, has been called off.

St. Charles, Mo.—The St. Charles County Grain Growers elevator sustained a small amount of damage recently from high winds.

Bernie, Mo.—Vernon Jordan is building a 100 x 100 ft. structure to be used for the storage of grain for future seedings.—P. J. P.

Slater, Mo.—Slater Mill & Elvtr. Co. recently elected Chas. Bolte to chairman of the board; Carl E. Bolte, pres.; R. L. Turk, v.-pres., and Harry B. Bolte, sec'y-assistant manager.

St. Louis, Mo.—P. C. Naylor, who has been assisting W. D. Cunningham, manager of the Cereal By-Products Co.'s local office, has been appointed manager, Mr. Cunningham having been moved to the firm's Chicago office.

Greentop, Mo.—James S. Clapper, 78, former representative of Schuyler County in the state legislature, who retired from the grain business about five years ago, died recently after a long illness.—P.J.P.

Grandview, Mo.—Sergeant-Pilot Richard Russell, son of Stanley P. Russell of the Grandview Feed Store, was shot down over Germany while piloting an R.A.F. bomber. Sergeant Russell had been in England since Dec. 20, having volunteered for the R.A.F. long before the U. S. entered the war. His father, who formerly worked for the Dreyer Commission Co., Kansas City, is awaiting a letter from which he may learn whether his son survived.

Excelsior Springs, Mo.—The Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n has canceled its convention to have been held here Oct. 12 and 13. Sec'y A. H. Meinershagen has announced. The convention was to have been held in connection with the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n convention. Instead it is planned to have a meeting of all officers of all state and national ass'ns of the grain, milling and feed trade at the Elm's Hotel here Oct. 12 and 13, but not a general meeting for all members. The change in plans was made to conserve rubber and avoid unnecessary travel by railroad as passenger service is being taxed to the limit.

Hamilton, Mo.—The old Frank Clark flour mill building, built in 1879, is being razed and the iron and other usable materials will be sold to the government.—P.J.P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—An addition is being built to the Dannen Grain & Milling Co.'s soybean processing plant on the lower Lake Road, the Ernest Engineering Co. having the contract. Improvements to be installed will include a 40-ft. truck scale, Dwight Dannen, manager, stated.—P.J.P.

Chillicothe, Mo.—The Farmers Exchange's store cat is raising a family of five kittens in the store's cracked corn bin, and whether Mgr. Luster Carter approved or not is of small importance in her life just at this time. When Mgr. Carter discovered the tiny bits of fur getting their first introduction to life and its multitudinous problems, he carefully removed mother and babies to another section of the store, and returned to his duties, only to find the feline family back in the corn bin a few minutes later, in the midst of its first dinner rites. So business awaits the rearing of the mousers, as far as the corn bin sector is concerned. The situation got noised about and the cat family is proving a pretty good medium of advertisement.—P.J.P.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Stanley W. Dreyer has been admitted to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade on transfer from C. B. Dreyer. No consideration was involved.

J. W. Holloway, ass't transportation commissioner of the Kansas City Board of Trade the past 16 years, has been appointed executive sec'y of the Kansas-Missouri River Mills, succeeding W. T. McArthur who recently was named sec'y and general manager of the Flour Millers' Export Ass'n. He will take over his new duties Sept. 15.

Fifty members of the millfeed merchandising, feed manufacturing and milling and grain trade gathered at the Bellerive Hotel the evening of Aug. 14 for a farewell dinner to honor Charles B. Dreyer who will enter the Volunteer Officers Corps of the Army Aug. 25. Mr. Dreyer for the past 11 years has been in charge of the Kansas City division of the Dreyer Commission Co.

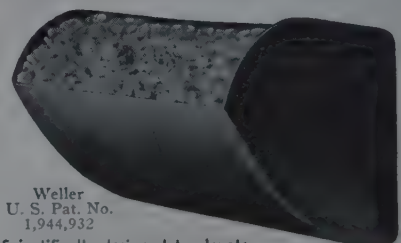
After a conference here between Missouri millers and officials of the C.C.C. it was reported the exchange of hard wheat for soft winter wheat would be facilitated by the local elevators furnishing the millers with a list of red wheat stocks, in amount and location. The C.C.C. has held back in the Kansas City area, preferring that stocks owned by warehousemen be first distributed.

MONTANA

Billings, Mont.—Sparks from a feed grinding machine caused a small fire loss at the Occident Elevator.

Fort Benton, Mont.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Trading Co. elevator was slightly damaged by recent high winds.

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Opheim, Mont.—George Miller is new manager of the International elevator, succeeding William Seigerson.

Hinsdale, Mont.—Elmer Kari has been appointed manager of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., succeeding A. E. Simonsen, who resigned.

NEBRASKA

Pawnee City, Neb.—Earl Goes has succeeded Clyde McKee at the Continental Grain Co. elevator.

Beatrice, Neb.—Harry Zimmerman is new manager of Black Bros. Flour Mills Co. elevator.

Lincoln, Neb.—High winds did a small amount of damage at the Crete Mills warehouse recently.

Genoa, Neb.—The Monroe Grain Co. has purchased the old mill building and is remodeling it for grain storage.

North Loup, Neb.—George Johnson, 80, in the grain and coal business here for 52 years, died recently.—P.J.P.

Omaha, Neb.—The Geo. W. McCann elevator at 14th and Paul Sts. burned the morning of Aug. 23. Fully insured.

Blue Hill, Neb.—A new 30-ton, 34-ft. deck scale was installed at the Bladen Grain Co.'s west elevator. The Tillotson Const. Co. did the work.

Dewitt, Neb.—George Brent has been named manager of Black Bros. Flour Mills Co. grain elevator, succeeding Harry Zimmerman, transferred to Beatrice.

Callaway, Neb.—The Bosley Implement Co. has installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer and will make a line of poultry and hog feeds, to be known as Bosley's Victory Feeds.

Cozad, Neb.—The Allied Mills, Inc., is grinding alfalfa meal again, an emergency plant having been constructed for use until the fireproof building planned to take the place of the plant that recently burned, is constructed.

Omaha, Neb.—B. D. Super, formerly of Minneapolis, has succeeded C. F. Peterson as local manager of Cereal By-Products Co. Mr. Peterson resigned to become connected with Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., feed division, Clinton, Ia.

Oakdale, Neb.—The Oakdale Mills have been purchased by the Consumers Public Power district, thus eliminating a dual electric distribution system here. Carlyle Boyes has been manager of the mill since the death of his father.

Alexandria, Neb.—The Glaum Feed Mill is being extended upward 9 ft., making storage room for 3,000 bus. of grain. An extension being added on the north of the building will be used for a storage room, capacity, 70 tons of feed. A new feed mill recently was installed and a new scale and dump will be added.

Hemingford, Neb.—The center of the three-section tile elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. collapsed, recently, throwing 2,000 bus. of grain on the ground. A Burlington car being loaded alongside the mill was knocked off the track by the rush of grain. The elevator was built 20 years ago, every third tier of tile banded by steel. The remaining two sections of the plant have been well braced.

Columbus, Neb.—The 75,000-bu. former Elevator Roller Mills purchased from the Columbus Land, Loan & Building Ass'n recently by the T. B. Hord Grain Co., has been remodeled and is receiving grain. The old mill property had been idle for some time. D. C. Gammel, local Hord manager, stated the property will be known as Elevator B. Heber Hord, of Central City, president of the Hord Grain Co., presented the machinery in the old plant to Mayor Harry Lohr to be "made into bullets." The Union Pacific railroad was called upon to help in the salvage job, and men and torches were furnished for the purpose. It is estimated at least 50 tons of scrap will be the result, all donated to the city civilian defense committee.

Omaha, Neb.—E. G. Taylor, who has been a cash buyer on the Omaha Grain Exchange for many years, went to Clarkson Hospital for observation and treatment for a severe heart ailment.

NEW ENGLAND

Manchester, Mass.—Arthur E. Olson, 65, for the past 10 years manager of the D. B. Hodgkins Grain Co. here and at Gloucester, died at the Beverly hospital Aug. 2.

NEW MEXICO

Clayton, N. M.—S. A. Beall, Ft. Worth, is new manager of the Tri-State Grain & Seed Co. plant. He succeeds Ivy Nelson who resigned after several years' service with the company.

NEW YORK

Savannah, N. Y.—A warehouse leased by O. A. Skutt Co., Inc., was severely damaged by fire on Aug. 13.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Three-alarm fire broke out in the cereal department of the Washburn Crosby Flour Mill here Aug. 18. This is the same mill that was badly damaged by fire several years ago, and was rebuilt.

Utica, N. Y.—Earl L. Monnier, 47, Charles H. Monnier & Son, died recently at Rochester, N. Y., after a brief illness. He had been associated with the grain and feed firm for a number of years and was an active member of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants.

NORTH DAKOTA

Hamlet, N. D.—The O. A. Nelson elevator was damaged by high winds recently. The loss was small.

Bremen, N. D.—Mr. Thompson of Bottineau is new manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota elevator.

Dickinson, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator recently installed a 20-ton Fairbanks Scale.

Sheldon, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator Co. recently purchased the local St. Anthony & Dakota elevator.

Hillsboro, N. D.—The Eldorado Elvtr. & Trading Co.'s elevator has been moved to a new foundation.

Petersburg, N. D.—The Petersburg Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. sustained an electrical damage loss at its plant recently.

Noonan, N. D.—A customer's truck recently broke thru the driveway of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., causing considerable damage.

Fredonia, N. D.—C. J. Fischer of Herreid, S. D., is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator. Gust Janke, the former manager, is in the U. S. service.

Towner, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator is building a 54x20 ft. driveway.

Zeeland, N. D.—Leonard Kocher of Burnstad, N. D., is the new manager of the Farmers' Union Elevator recently purchased here.

Sentinel Butte, N. D.—Bert Reidlinger is new manager of the Farmers Elevator, succeeding C. N. Haugse who is located at Beach.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Guy D. Willis, 65, widely known grain man in North Dakota and Montana, died at his home here following a lingering illness.

Park River, N. D.—J. D. Robertson was re-elected pres. and Ed Kelnor was re-named manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here at its annual meeting.

Grafton, N. D.—H. M. Hanson & Son have sold their elevator on the North Pacific right-of-way at Fifth St., to the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co.

Hurd, N. D.—The B. J. Wolf Independent Elevator of Lansford, N. D., has taken over operations of two elevators here and will receive cash grain only as storage space already is filled.

Watrous (Bentley p. o.), N. D.—I have just completed a 50,000 annex for additional storage to my elevator; also installed an Air-o-flex Truck Lift and made other minor repairs.—A. E. Odegaard.

Drake, N. D.—Peter Anton, who has had charge of the Occident Elevator for the past 29 years, is taking a leave of absence because of ill health. The elevator will be under the management of A. Ritzke of Garrison.

Willow City, N. D.—A grain elevator building which has stood for years at Belmar, four and one-half miles north and west, is being moved here. It will be set on the site of the St. Anthony and Dakota elevator which burned a few years ago, and will be run by John Solberg of Willow City.

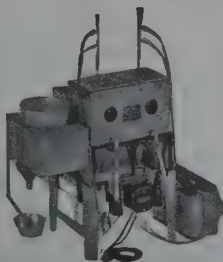
Bismarck, N. D.—The State mill and elevator of Grand Forks made a net profit of \$170,915.68 during the fiscal year ending June 30, compared to \$76,217.18 for the preceding year, according to Mgr. R. M. Stangler. An operating profit of \$283,990.80 was earned during the year from which depreciation charges of \$84,088.15 and \$28,986.97 for reserve were deducted.—F. E.

Rugby, N. D.—Elmer Rasmussen, manager of the Rugby Farmers Union Elevator, recently was named head of the new Farmers Union Elevator Managers Ass'n at a meeting held here in the Memorial building. Victor Nelson, Devils Lake, was named sec'y. The main business of the meeting was to form an organization, approve by-laws and elect officers. Forty-six elevator managers attended.

OHIO

Yorkshire, O.—The United Grain Co., recently purchased a 20-ton truck scale from the Sidney Grain Machy. Co.

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Leipsic, O.—C. A. Hiegel recently installed Superior DP Elevator Cups in his elevator.

Waldo, O.—The roof of the Waldo Elvtr. Co. elevator was damaged by high winds recently.

Convoy, O.—The Don Dauler Elvtr. Co. celebrated its first anniversary recently by giving away \$50 in defense bonds and stamps in a prize contest. A number of improvements have been made at the elevator during the past year the latest being a new office and scale building and scale.

Youngstown, O.—Three boys, aged 11, 10 and eight, have admitted setting fire to a warehouse of the Albert H. Buchle Co. feed store Aug. 2, causing an estimated \$10,000 damage. They have been turned over to juvenile court authorities. The youngsters were smoking cigarettes on the loading platform of one of three warehouses which contained grain and baled hay. The oldest boy, seeing some straw sticking out from under the loading platform door touched a match to it "to have some fun." When they saw the fire, the boys fled but were reported by other youths.

Dayton, O.—The following feed mills thruout the county are co-operating in the all-county scrap drive and will accept this material from farmers, Judge Robert U. Martin, local salvage chairman, announced: County Fed. Feed Mill, Vandalia; Englewood Elevator, Englewood; Brookville Farmers Exchange, Brookville; Loy Mills, Pymont; Phillipsburg Elevator, Phillipsburg; Ellery Feed Mill, Trotwood; Trotwood Farmers Exchange, Trotwood; Blosser Fed. Feed Co., Germantown; Farmersville Elevator, Farmersville; Keiser Feed Mill, Germantown; Durr Feed Mill, Germantown; Dwyer Mills, R.R. 1, Dayton; Centerville Feed Co., Centerville; Farmers Exchange, Miamisburg.

OKLAHOMA

Sentinel, Okla.—Dan Reiter, a long time member of the Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, died Aug. 12.

May, Okla.—Lloyd Dungan, local grain merchant, died of a heart ailment, recently while enroute to the Shattuck Hospital following a heart attack.

Kingfisher, Okla.—I. E. Larrabee has succeeded J. S. Ezell as manager of the Burrus Mill & Elvtr. Co. plant. C. H. Martin has been promoted to the position of assistant manager. Mr. Ezell had been manager of the plant for eight years.

Burlington, Okla.—The Burlington Grain Co. has been re-organized under the name of Burlington Co-op. Ass'n. F. T. Johnson is manager of the new company.

Muskogee, Okla.—The Cole Grain Co. held open house the afternoon and evening of Aug. 15 when guests were entertained with a varied program of contests, games, educational features and various other interesting features and many prizes awarded.

Woodward, Okla.—Luther Fisher was guest speaker at a recent luncheon of the Lions Club in recognition of his immense wheat storage plant, the new 567,000-bu. elevator of the L. S. Fisher Grain Co., now in its final stages of completion, the subject of his address.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Puyallup, Wash.—Final dissolution of the Hugh B. Clark Feed Co. has been announced.

Colton, Wash.—Herb Druffel, west of town, has completed construction of a 6,000-bu. elevator.

Rosalia, Wash.—Construction of the addition to the Producers Elevator is being speeded up, to get it ready for the new crop.

Milton, Ore.—The Milton Elvtr. Co. elevator was damaged by fire on Aug. 11, believed to have been caused by a short circuit.

Genesee, Ida.—The Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., of Lewiston, have purchased the Mark P. Miller Milling Co.'s local warehouse.

Jantz (Ritzville p.o.), Wash.—A break in the Odessa Union Warehouse Co.'s warehouse occurred, recently, with slight damage.

Lamona, Wash.—A small section of the Centennial Flouring Mills warehouse collapsed, recently, spilling out a quantity of bulk grain on the ground.

Uniontown, Wash.—The Uniontown Co-op. Ass'n, Inc., has completed a new grain storage bin and is building another, to handle several thousand bushels of grain.

Spokane, Wash.—W. A. Kaufmann, former manager for Centennial Flouring Mills Co., has been promoted to sales manager of flour and cereals for the Pacific Northwest territory.

Tonasket, Wash.—J. R. Marney is new manager of the grain warehouse of the local co-operative, succeeding M. V. Larson who has gone to Spokane. Mr. Marney formerly was manager of the Milwaukee Grain Elvtr. Co. elevator at Waterville.

Kahlotus, Wash.—The new elevator of the Kahlotus Co-operative, with rated capacity of 165,000 bus. of wheat, has been rushed to completion and already contains 145,000 bus. of wheat.—F. K. H.

Mohler, Wash.—A corner of the Seattle Grain Co. warehouse leased by the Odessa Union Warehouse Co., burst, recently, spilling 25,000 bus. of wheat over the ground. The structure is one of the oldest here.

Cottonwood, Ida.—A. B. Ruhoff, manager of the Cottonwood Elvtr. Co., reported the 66,000-bu. crib-type annex to the elevator has been completed and old wheat is being transferred from the concrete bins to the new unit.

Pendleton, Ore.—James Hill, Jr., manager of the Pendleton Grain Growers' Ass'n, largest agency of North Pacific Grain Growers, will report to Seattle this week to receive his commission as a lieutenant in the navy.—F. K. H.

Scappoose, Ore.—Fire Aug. 14 destroyed the year-old plant of Scappoose Feed Mill and caused loss which the owner, Phil Holsheimer, estimated at \$40,000. Only a fraction of the big building and its contents was covered by insurance.—F. K. H.

Lone Pine, Wash.—Gordon T. Shaw purchased the Mark P. Miller Milling Co. elevators and warehouses in eastern Washington, located here, at Tekoa and Tilma. Final details of the sale were made public upon recent completion of the transaction.

Viola, Ida.—Elevators purchased by the Latah County Grain Growers, Inc., of Moscow, Ida., from the Mark P. Miller Milling Co., consummation of which sale was reported in the last issue of the Journals, are located here, and at Estes, Joel, Howell, Troy and Deary, Ida.

Ellensburg, Wash.—The Washington Co-operative Egg & Poultry Ass'n has purchased the Ellensburg Milling Co., Mrs. W. C. Nelson, daughter of the founder of the plant has announced. S. W. Beach of Bellingham will have charge of the new branch.—F. K. H.

Genesee, Ida.—The Prairie Flour Mill Co. is building an addition to its local warehouse that will house between 30,000 and 40,000 bus. of wheat, M. B. Mikkelsen, Lewiston, company president, announced. When completed, the warehouse will have a storage capacity of about 100,000 bus.

Spokane, Wash.—The Centennial Milling Co., with flour mills at Spokane, Tacoma, Wenatchee and Ritzville, has added 2,000,000 bus. of storage capacity to its country warehousing facilities this summer, the company recently reported. The new storage places are scattered thruout the Big Bend area.

Moscow, Ida.—The Mark P. Miller Milling Co. is retaining all its facilities here and at Oakesdale and Seabury, Wash., these plants being in an excellent position to serve the milling interests. Sale of its other properties in eastern Washington and northern Idaho are reported in news paragraphs of those respective communities.

Palouse, Wash.—The old storage garage rented by the Wallace Grain & Pea Co. from Stapleton Motors, Inc., has been remodeled into a grain storage warehouse. The Wallace company also recently purchased the warehouse and equipment of the Washington-Idaho Seed Co. The H. C. Knoke Co. is rushing to completion its warehouse adjacent to its plant, to be used for storage of field peas. It will have an approximate storage capacity of 25,000 racks.

Burley, Ida.—R. L. Pence of Burley and Declo and Quinn Wilson, formerly of Twin Falls, have opened offices here for the processing, storage and general buying and selling of beans, grain, seed and potatoes. They will use storage in transit privileges at Rupert and Mindoka for the purpose of assembling, mixing, blending and packing of stocks originating at points as far west and north as Boise Valley, Ore., and California. The firm also will specialize in the contracting of seed peas and beans. Mr. Wilson will manage the local office.

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Efficiency, greater production, lower costs all enter into Ibberson plans.

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Julietta, Ida.—The Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., have purchased the Mark P. Miller Milling Co.'s local warehouse.

Weiser, Ida.—Pressure from several tons of grain stored in a business building here recently forced an eight-inch-thick brick wall to collapse and caused considerable damage. The loose and sacked grain was owned by the Weiser Grain & Feed Co. The wall of a drug store in front of the warehouse was cracked and broke thru a distance of about 20 ft.

Prosser, Wash.—Prefabricated wooden bins are now available here for farmers needing additional storage space for their 1942 wheat crop. The bins of 2,800 to 3,500 bus. capacity and costing 15 cents per bushel capacity laid down, are being furnished by the Commodity Credit Corporation to farmers complying with the federal wheat program.—F.K.H.

Dayton, Wash.—The foundation of the annex of the old elevator of the Columbia County Grain Growers, Inc., collapsed Aug. 13 under the weight of 40,000 bus. of grain. The building settled five feet, spilling more than 1,000 bus. of grain. After harvest the grain will be shipped out, the annex razed and another built beside the new elevator completed this spring.—F. K. H.

Almira, Wash.—The Centennial Flouring Mills has increased its bulk storage 90,000 bus., making facilities for 305,000 bus.; the Almira Grain Growers, Inc., has increased their bulk storage 65,000 bus., making a bulk capacity of 180,000 bus.; the Almira Farmers Warehouse Co. has increased bulk storage at Govan by 25,000 bus. at Hanson by 30,000 bus., and here by 50,000 bus.

Paha, Wash.—When Carl Bauer purchased the school house that adjoined his property several years ago because it was a "bargain," he little dreamed he would convert it into a grain warehouse. The bumper wheat crop this year, however, had to be stored and there was little place to store it. Mr. Bauer cribbed up the school house basement to hold 15,000 bus. of wheat; the first floor has been re-inforced so that trucks can drive up the runway and dump wheat into the basement thru holes in the floor. The basement can be emptied easily thru a door on the lowest side of the structure. After the basement is filled, Bauer plans to crib part of the first floor and use it for storage.

The warehouse commissions of Oregon, Idaho and Washington were represented at a conference with Dewey Wayne of the O.P.A., Washington, D. C., where the grain warehousemen were represented by Lawrence Smith, chairman of the grain warehouse committee of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Samuel Armstrong of Seattle and Jas. Shepherd of Lewiston, Idaho, in an endeavor to get consent from the O.P.A. to raise charges as permitted by the state laws. The O.P.A. insisted this could not be done, that charges were frozen on the March level. It is possible that individual warehousemen may get permission to raise their charges by appeal filed individually for relief.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—Fire that swept a warehouse of the Sea Board Supply Co. at Meadow and McKean Sts. recently, destroyed hundreds of bushels of grain. The blaze is believed to have started from spontaneous combustion in the 40 ft. high by 100 ft. long building, filled with bags of grain. The company manufactures fertilizers and concentrated feeds for poultry and livestock.

Laceyville, Pa.—Vandervort Mills, established in 1872 by John Vandervort and his 16-year-old son, A. L. Vandervort, Aug. 20-27 inclusive, is celebrating the 70th anniversary of its founding and A. L. Vandervort's 70 years' in connection with the business. At the age of 86 Mr. Vandervort is enjoying good health and is still active

in the capacity of millwright and mechanical advisor. Floyd Vandervort, his son, after working 19 years for his father, purchased the mill in 1921 and is celebrating his 40 years' connection with the business. On Jan. 2, 1937, a partnership was formed among Pearl, Charles and Floyd Vandervort, and now is celebrating a 5-year partnership. In 1938 the Wysox mill was purchased from Waldo Bros., and the present anniversary celebration also marks the fourth year in business at Wysox. The mill manufactures a widely known and distributed brand of poultry and dairy feeds, for sale thru many associated stores.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Dolton, S. D.—C. H. Dirks is operating the Mayer elevator.

Strandburg, S. D.—An addition is being constructed by the Strandburg Farmers' elevator.—F. E.

Lennox, S. D.—Repairs have been made on the old Farmers Elevator and it is now being used for storage of grain.

Walker, S. D.—Ernest Bruning, manager of the local elevator for the past two years, has been inducted into the army.

Burbank, S. D.—Mr. McGraff is new manager of the King Grain Co. elevator. He formerly was located at Sioux City, Ia.

Watertown, S. D.—A new 30-ton scale has been installed at the Watertown Co-operative elevator, George A. Hurd, manager.—F. E.

Estelline, S. D.—The Ford Elevator, taken over by the First National Bank, is being remodeled, to be used for storage by a trucking business.

Springfield, S. D.—Charles Kenyon, manager of the King Grain Co. elevator, will give up his work at the elevator as soon as he can be relieved, to operate the local poolhall which he purchased.

Yankton, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is building a feed plant, to be equipped with modern feed grinding and mixing equipment. The new building, of frame construction sheathed with metal, will be 40x42 ft. and 54 ft. high.

Alcester, S. D.—Fire destroyed the Derr grain elevator operated by the Cargill Co., Aug. 18. The building, which was valued at \$10,000, and 1,200 bushels of oats and barley, were complete losses. Fully insured. The fire was discovered by painters who were sleeping in plant.—F.E.

Plankinton, S. D.—Walter Miller, Aurora County's state's attorney, recently purchased the old 8,000-bu. elevator on the edge of town, which has been idle for some time, and remodeled and repaired it for grain storage. A new grain conveyor was installed, the house was reshingled and new siding put on. He will fill part of it with his own grain, leasing the remainder.

Watertown, S. D.—Work is to begin soon on the construction of a \$3,000 addition to the building occupied by the Watertown branch of the Farm Service division of General Mills, Inc., Earl J. Brown, manager. The building, which will be 17 by 60 ft. and two stories high, will be used for storage of feed and seed. Capacity of it will be about 200,000 lbs. It will be constructed of cement blocks on a concrete foundation.—F.E.

Bridgewater, S. D.—The Shanard Elvtr. Co. has leased the Heckenliable elevator and feed mill, purchased by General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, from G. Heckenliable, who is retiring from the business after 52 years of operation. Extensive repairs and improvements are being made by the new operators. A batch mixer will be installed, commercial feeds will be handled and custom grinding and mixing will be done. The Shanard Elvtr. Co. owns and operates 15 elevators in South Dakota, its headquarters being here. The recent acquisition increases its local storage capacity to 50,000 bus., much of which is being used to seal wheat for government loans.—F.E.

SOUTHEAST

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Spartan Grain & Milling Co. recently installed Superior DP Elevator Cups in its plant.

Shenandoah, Va.—The Shenandoah Flour Mills, Inc., has been granted a charter; maximum capital, \$25,000; A. A. Roudabush is president of the new concern.

Salem, Va.—Moore Milling Co., Inc., of which D. E. Moore is president, has filed a charter amendment increasing its authorized capital stock from \$60,000 to \$200,000.

Decatur, Ala.—The Alabama Flour Mills, a branch of the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co., Omaha, Neb., has been denied the right to receive or consume any molasses during the remainder of 1942 by the War Production Board. The W.P.B. said that the mill, a producer of cattle feed, used more than 100,000 lbs. of molasses in excess of its established quota during the second quarter of this year.

TEXAS

Houston, Tex.—Archer Romero, manager of Archer Grain Co., has joined the Navy.

Dallas, Tex.—J. C. Crouch of the J. C. Crouch Grain Co., became ill suddenly and was taken to a Dallas hospital Aug. 7.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Ralph Strader, who for many years was associated with his father, Sam Strader, in the grain business, has joined the Army.

San Antonio, Tex.—The Crowley Feed Co. has increased its facilities and enlarged its plant, D. R. Crowley, president, recently announced.—P.J.P.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Gus E. Cranz, part owner of the Terminal Grain Co., of which he is vice-pres., has been commissioned a first lieutenant in the U. S. Air Force and has reported for duty at Miami, Fla.

Wolfe City, Tex.—The Kimbell Milling Co. plant was destroyed by fire Aug. 13. Two wooden elevators, a large feed mill and a 600-bbl. flour mill were totally ruined; only the steel and concrete storage bins remain. The company's operations will be carried on without interruption thru its other plants at Fort Worth, Denton and Gainesville, it was announced.

Bryan, Tex.—The Waldo Alfalfa Milling Co.'s plant was partially destroyed by fire recently, the loss estimated at \$7,500, largely covered by insurance. F. Hayward Wright, a partner in ownership of the plant with Neill B. Waldo, stated the mill will be rebuilt. Loss was confined to motors, one large engine, sifters and other equipment, the warehouses containing the grain having escaped damage.

WISCONSIN

Jim Falls, Wis.—The Zutter Elvtr. Co. is building an addition to its elevator.

Glenwood City, Wis.—Arthur Fillback is new manager of the Glenwood City Mill & Elvtr. Co. plant.

Mondovi, Wis.—Lightning coming in over power wires did some damage at the Mondovi Co-operative Equity Ass'n elevator recently.

Hudson, Wis.—The Gilbert Feed Store has taken over the old Hudson elevator and has moved its business to that location. Lloyd Gilbert is the proprietor.

Rockton, Wis.—The 77-year-old grist mill on the Kickapoo River, closed 25 years ago and in disuse since, has been converted into a community center.

Mineral Point, Wis.—The Graber & Thies feed mill has been purchased by the Farmers' Store and improvements are being made to the property. A new mill is being installed.—H.C.B.

Wheat Situation in Canada

The wheat position in Canada points definitely greater supplies in 1942-43 than in the crop year just closed, despite a reduction of 56 million bushels in the carry-over stocks of old wheat on July 31, 1942. Private estimates of the western Canada crop now in circulation suggest a record size crop of wheat in the Prairie Provinces this year.

The Canadian Wheat Board has established a general marketing quota of 5 bushels per authorized acre, and under the law, not more than 280 million bushels of wheat can be marketed by western growers during the crop year 1942-43.

Storage is a problem. A survey made by the Canadian Wheat Board at the end of July revealed that total space available for the receipt of all grains at country elevators in the west amounted to only 170,000,000 bushels, while other storage available totalled only 35,000,000 bushels, making a combined figure of 205,000,000 bushels (less working space) to take care of all grains. The probability of larger deliveries of oats, barley, and flaxseed this year in the light of heavy prospective yields in 1942 complicates the storage situation, and in view of the congested situation at Fort William and Port Arthur the movement of grain will be slow this fall and cars will be scarce for the movement of supplies from country elevators.

Farmers will be forced by circumstances to store very considerable quantities of grain on their farms. While many western farmers have erected additional storage in recent years it is doubtful if facilities are sufficient to take care of the prospective 1942 crop without further building of granaries. A recent survey made by the *Winnipeg Tribune* indicated that made by the *Winnipeg Tribune* indicated that farm storage in the Prairie Provinces was equal to the housing of about 766 million bushels of all grains, but it was pointed out that this was inadequate for 1942-43 conditions.

Storage facilities in Canada have been enormously increased since the war. The total amount of licensed storage in the Dominion on Dec. 1, 1939, was 423 million bushels, but one year later this total had risen to 508.7 million bushels which included some 73 million bushels of temporary or special annexes. The building program continued through 1941 with large annexes erected at Fort William and Port Arthur, and by Dec. 1, 1941, the rated storage capacity under license at that date was 599.4 million

bushels. This represents an increase in the two years of more than 175 million bushels.

The large terminals at the head of the lakes together with their temporary annexes are now able to store 145.3 million bushels of grain and on August 14 the amount in store was just over 132 million bushels.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Tire Quotas to Be Cut

Warning that the tire quotas will be cut in September from the August level, the Office of Price Administration Aug. 21 called upon the local War Price and Rationing Boards for the "strictest possible interpretation" of a recent amendment to the tire rationing regulations restricting truck eligibility to vehicles essential to the war effort or public health and safety.

A letter to the boards explains that the War Production Board, which allocates rubber for military, civilian and other uses, has notified O.P.A. that allotments for tires must follow a downward trend for the remaining months of 1942 in order to stay within the amount of rubber earmarked for the purpose.

Altho the reduced allocation follows a seasonal pattern of prior years when truck tire use tapered in the fall and winter months, it comes at a time when war production and kindred activities are keeping many heavy vehicles at work night and day. It was to provide tires for these and other essential trucks that O.P.A. late in July made a change in its rationing regulations which will result in denying tires to an estimated 200,000 vehicles carrying alcoholic beverages, soft drinks, candies, furs and other luxury goods.

During the past five months when quotas have been increased monthly to take care of additional requirements during the hot months, some local boards have followed a practice of carrying over unfilled applications from one month in anticipation of a larger quota in the next. With the trend now scheduled for reversal, O.P.A. urges in its letter that each application be considered in light of each month's quota.

An Insecticide that will kill or control all forms of insect life has not yet been discovered by chemists and entomologists. Certain salesmen who are canvassing southwestern Minnesota with a miraculous insect remedy that will serve all purposes are spoofing.—H. L. Parten, extension entomologist University Farm.

Interior Storage of Export Freight

To facilitate the movement of export traffic thru the ports by preventing the accumulation of freight at the ports, Joseph B. Eastman, Defense Transportation Director, announced that the railroads have agreed to place in effect storage-in-transit privileges on carload export freight at points intermediate to the ports.

The storage-in-transit privilege was negotiated by ODT's Division of Rates at the request of the Division of Storage. It covers all commercial carload freight other than bulk traffic. Tariff provisions for the movement of freight under the agreement became by authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission effective on one day's notice.

The new arrangements will permit flexibility by use of storage facilities strategically located within short running time to the principal Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific ports and will greatly facilitate the prompt delivery of export traffic to the ports to meet vessels in which cargo space has been allocated.

Canadian Mills to Receive Drawback on Wheat

The Canadian Wartime Prices and Trade Board announced Aug. 21 that arrangements have been made whereby Canadian flour mills will be provided with western wheat at a price appropriate to flour ceiling prices.

The announcement said millers will continue to buy their wheat requirements in the open market at the higher price levels now prevailing and will be eligible for a drawback representing the difference between the average price estimated to have been paid and the appropriate price of wheat ground for domestic use. The drawback will not be paid on flour exported from Canada.

Price ceilings on flour are the highest flour prices prevailing during the basic period, Sept. 15 to Oct. 11, 1941. The price of wheat appropriate to these flour ceilings has been determined tentatively by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board as 70½ cents per bushel for No. 1 Northern, in store Fort William, subject to adjustment after investigation of milling costs by the board.

The drawback will be paid for flour delivered on and after Aug. 1, 1942, pursuant to sales contracts made on and after that date. Unfilled contracts as at July 31 will not be eligible for drawback.

Rip-Cord Bag Closure Developed

A new method of closing cotton and burlap bags which provides a simple, quick means of opening them without injury is a Rip-Cord (a special cotton twine) sewn into the closure of the bag with a regular two thread bag closing machine. Inexpensive adjustments adapt the machine to sewing the Rip-Cord. A quick jerk of the Rip-Cord opens the bag instantly.

Ten Rip-Cord closed bags can be piled on a hand truck, whereas only eight tied top bags can be loaded on the same size truck thus 20% fewer trips from warehouse to freight car, or visa versa, are required. Bags are more compact and economize warehouse storage space.

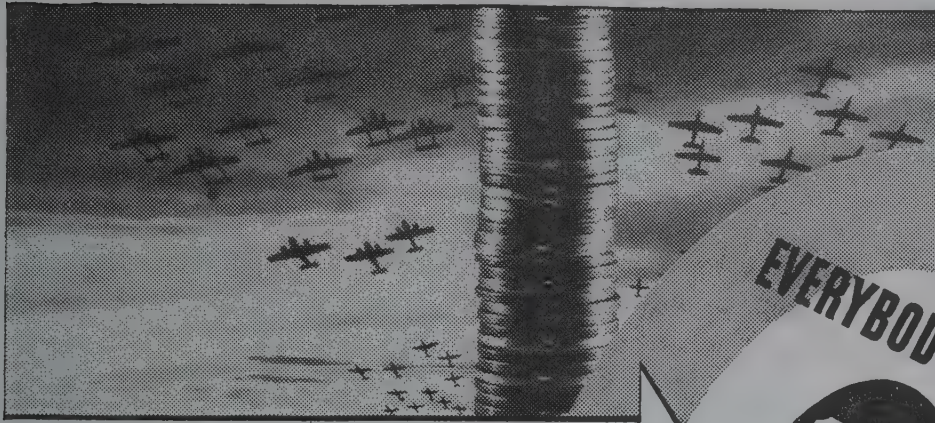
Pulling the Rip-Cord part way across the bag provides a useful pouring spout when only a part of the contents of the bag is to be removed.

The Office of Agricultural Defense Relations is urging all bag users to conserve their bags carefully. The Rip-Cord Closure ties in with this conservation program because through its use bags can be opened and closed innumerable times without injury.

The Rip-Cord Closure makes possible many extra trips from every bag. It is made by the Bemis Bag Co.



Rip-Cord Closure on Bags Opens Easily by Quick Pull



New Target for Industry: More Dollars Per Man Per Month in the PAY-ROLL WAR SAVINGS PLAN



TO WIN THIS WAR, more and more billions are needed and needed fast—AT LEAST A BILLION DOLLARS A MONTH IN WAR BOND SALES ALONE!

This means a *minimum* of 10 percent of the gross pay roll invested in War Bonds in every plant, office, firm, and factory in the land.

Best and quickest way to raise this money—and at the same time to “brake” inflation—is by stepping up the Pay-Roll War Savings Plan, having every company offer every worker the chance to buy MORE BONDS.

Truly, in this War of Survival, VICTORY BEGINS AT THE PAY WINDOW.

If your firm has already installed the

Pay-Roll War Savings Plan, *now is the time—*

1. To secure wider employee participation.
2. To encourage employees to increase the amount of their allotments for Bonds, to an average of at least 10 percent of earnings—because “token” payments will not win this war any more than “token” resistance will keep the enemy from our shores, our homes.

If your firm has not already installed the Pay-Roll War Savings Plan, *now is the time to do so.* For full details, plus samples of result-getting literature and promotional helps, write, wire, or phone: War Savings Staff, Section E, Treasury Department, 709 Twelfth Street NW., Washington, D. C.



U. S. War Savings Bonds

Grain Carriers

Abandonment of its 57-mile line between Red Oak, Ill., and Dodgeville, Wis., has been granted the Illinois Central.

Chicago, Ill.—All restrictions on the movement of grain to this market, except for storage, were removed Aug. 15.

In the first 7 months of 1942 the railroads installed 32,934 box cars. On order Aug. 1 the Class I railroads had 13,532 box cars.

A permanent has followed the temporary embargo on rail freight by the Canadian Pacific Great Lakes Lines from Chicago and Milwaukee to Port McNicoll, Ont.

The federal court at Chicago has granted the C. & N. W. permission to apply to the Interstate Commerce Commission for abandonment of 38 miles between Belle Plaine and What Cheer, Ia.

Abandonment of the 35 miles of the Wichita Falls & Southern is recommended by Examiner Molster of the Interstate Commission. The line extends to Waurika, in two counties of Texas and Jefferson County, Okla.

It is well enough to praise railway officers and employees, and base on their past achievements expressions of optimism; but the time has come when, if service is to be maintained, much greater quantities of materials must be made available.—Railway Age.

Onawa, Ia.—The Uddike Grain Co., owning two elevators on the line, has joined with two farmers near Oto in petitioning the Woodbury County Court for an order restraining the Illinois Central from taking up the rails of the 22 miles on the Onawa branch to Anthon in compliance with a government requisitioning of the steel. The Iowa Commerce Commission also opposes abandonment of the road.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has found justified in part and not justified in part, reduced rates on grain from points on the Katy system to points in Texas and for export. Grain interests at Kansas City had protested and the reductions were suspended. The report said the ruling difference in prices f.o.b. Texas group 3 points was about 8 cents a bushel in favor of the latter. The proposed rates from Baker and May in the Oklahoma panhandle had not been shown to be just and reasonable, and the Commission found they would result in undue preference of the Texas destinations.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 42,126 cars during the week ending Aug. 8, a decrease of 3,762 cars below the like week of 1941. Cars of grain for export unloaded in July totaled 2,319, against 6,273 during July, 1941, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Thirty-seven Class I railroads, representing 73.1 per cent of total operating revenues in the Western District, had estimated operating revenues in July, 1942, of \$196,605,924 compared with \$140,161,073 in July, 1941, or an increase of 40.3 per cent. Freight revenues of those railroads in July, 1942, amounted to \$160,023,831 compared with \$117,165,055 in July, 1941, or an increase of 36.6 per cent.

Minneapolis, Minn.—An embargo, except by permit, was made effective at midnight Aug. 23 on all barley shipments to Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, and Superior and Itasca, Wis. This order takes barley out of the exception to the original embargo of July 22 granted on all cash grains except wheat originating outside of Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana. Shippers will apply to county grain committees for blank permit forms.

Peoria & Pekin Union Railway Co.'s Supplement No. 6 to tariff Ill. C. C. No. 98, Peoria Terminal Co.'s Supplement No. 15 to tariff Ill. C. C. No. 14, effective Sept. 10, provides that shipments of grain and grain products, seeds, etc., are subject to rules and regulations covering furnishing and installing of grain doors or lumber for barricades of cars, also similar rules for set-back cars, as shown in Items 70, 75 and 77 of Agent Kipp's W. T. L. Tariff No. 330-I, Ill. C. C. 316.

There is nothing in the transportation picture that now threatens movement of essentials, and many of the luxuries, of normal civilian life. Supply of some things, normally coming from outside our own borders, may be cut off or restricted by war interferences with ocean shipping. There is no prospect now that transportation of domestic products need be materially restricted. This is particularly so with respect to domestic food supply. Fortunately we can feed ourselves with what we can and do produce within continental United States. We are producing a surplus over domestic needs, and we can continue to transport it.—Z. G. Hopkins of Western Railways Committee on Public Relations.

Canadian mills ground 80,745,403 bus. wheat during the 11 months prior to July 1, against 78,480,090 bus. during the like period preceding, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Steel Bins Being Emptied in Iowa

Steel bins in Iowa are being emptied rapidly. Shipping orders are carrying much of the corn to industries, altho large quantities have moved to feeders following an expanded feeding program to meet the call for more and more production of livestock.

Returns generally show the corn shipped to be in excellent condition, except for occasional insect infestation. Early grading returns on 50,000 bus. moved from steel bins at Marshalltown, Ia., by Kessler Grain Co. all showed No. 1 Yellow. Kessler Grain Co. was expecting an early order to move another 40,000 bus., which would leave very little C.C.C. corn in steel bins at Marshalltown.

The Farmers Cooperative Grain & Live Stock Co. at Erickson, Ia., on the F.D. DM & S R.R. out of Boone, shipped 15,000 bus. of C.C.C. corn out of steel bins last winter, and at the last of April was still working on the 71,000 bus. stored in 30 steel bins at that point. Shipping instructions indicated Pekin, Ill., to be its destination, which would indicate that it is going into industrial alcohol production. Here, too, returns showed grades of No. 1 Yellow.

A great deal of speculation about the final disposition of the steel bins runs thru Iowa. It is claimed that 17,000 of the bins were dismantled and shipped west. One plan involved the dismantling of half the bins at a given station, shipping these by truck to hard winter wheat districts, the trucks to return with wheat to be stored in the remaining bins. Grain dealers point to the cost of this project in truck rubber.

Manager Fenner at Erickson says that county A.A.A. com'ites have been selling some steel bins to farmers at 7c per bushel of storage capacity; but only the smaller bins have been sold. Bins holding 2,000 bus. or more are understood to be scheduled for storing wheat. Manager Fenner adds, somewhat irritably, that the local A.A.A. com'ite has warned him to be prepared to fill the bins at his station with wheat brought in by truck. All of his bins are of the 2,300 bus. size. "Trucks have to keep rolling to make money," he says. "They are apt to pull in here in the middle of the night. I don't want to be on a 24-hour schedule just to take care of them. There isn't enough in it."

Grain dealers shipping corn from steel bins are dissatisfied with the returns. The Form H contract which allows them 2½c per bu. from the receiving scales into cars has been twisted by A.A.A. com'ites, it appears, to include unloading of the bins. Grain dealers are paying from ½c to 1c per bu. for labor and trucking of the corn from bins to their elevators, and furnishing a hiker, which leaves them only 1½c per bu. for recording, handling, and shipping at the elevator.

Subsidy of flour export will be continued into 1942-43. Under the program as recently announced, the Agricultural Marketing Administration will make payments in connection with flour exported from continental United States ports to the Virgin Islands and to any country or place in the Americas and adjacent islands except Puerto Rico, Alaska, and the Canal Zone and to islands east of the Americas lying on or west of 40° West Longitude. The rate in early August was \$1.25 per barrel.

Futures trading in corn on all markets reached 1,235,641,000 bus. during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942, an increase of 55 per cent over the preceding fiscal year. Transactions in oat futures totaled 524,029,000 bus., or more than double the 1941 figure, while the volume in rye was 790,011,000 bus., or about three times as much as in 1941. Futures trading in wheat totaled 3,831,000 bus., the lowest volume of the years for which the Agricultural Marketing Administration has records, going back to 1921.



CCC Corn Moving Out of Steel Bins at Erickson, Ia.

Maximum Loading of Freight Cars

The effective date, Sept. 15, of O.D.T. order No. 18, issued some time ago is fast approaching; and shippers must begin to think of planning their loading in compliance therewith.

The order prohibits railroads from accepting for shipment, with certain exceptions, any freight cars which are not loaded either to their marked load limit or to their full visible capacity.

Tank cars, flat cars, and cars containing less than carload freight are excluded from the order's provisions.

The order divides freight into two classes, bulk and non-bulk. Bulk freight means commodities which have to be forked, shoveled, scooped, or mechanically conveyed. Non-bulk freight is defined as any commodity enclosed in containers which can be handled piece by piece, or "Any other commodity not included within the term bulk freight."

The principal exceptions to the maximum loading regulations are army and navy supplies, machinery and materials, and shipments by or consigned to the armed services, cotton and cotton linters in bales, explosives, and shipments authorized by O.D.T. general and special permits.

R. M. Field, pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, calls attention to the following exception of particular interest to feed manufacturers:

§ 500.24. **Specific commodity loading exceptions; nonbulk freight.** Any car subject to the provisions of this subpart shall be deemed loaded to required capacity:

(a) If such car is loaded with nonbulk freight consisting of any one or more of the following commodities: grain products, grain by-products, cereal food preparations, vegetable oil meal, all in containers, and vegetable oil cake, to a minimum weight of 60,000 pounds or to full visible capacity.

Therefore, under this exception, mixed feeds and ingredients commonly taking grain products and grain by-products rates in current railroad tariffs will be subject to a minimum weight of 60,000 pounds or to full visible capacity of car.

Wheat is required to be loaded to "the car's marked load limit or up to an elevation of 24 inches below the roof of the car, or to the lawful grain line of a car."

The regulation reads:

Sec. 500.25. **Specific commodity loading exceptions; bulk freight.** Any car subject to the provisions of this subpart shall be deemed loaded to required capacity:

(a) If such car is loaded with bulk freight consisting of any one or more of the following commodities: corn or maize (not popcorn) in the ear (shucked or not shucked), oats, unground screenings, sorghum grains in the heads and unthreshed, to 80 per cent of the marked load limit of the car or up to an elevation 24 inches below the roof of the car measured at its side walls or to its full practicable space capacity;

(b) If such car is loaded with bulk freight consisting of shelled corn or maize, threshed sorghum grains or grains other than those mentioned in the next preceding paragraph, to the car's marked load limit or up to an elevation 24 inches below the roof of the car measured at its side walls or up to the lawfully marked grain line of a car so marked or when loaded to full practicable space capacity.

Perhaps the most critical shortage which affects the synthetic rubber program is air compressors. Even the present synthetic rubber program will take 37 per cent of the total compressor production for the last quarter of 1942 and 22 per cent of the total production for the last quarter of 1943. Production of explosives depends upon compressors, to manufacture the required amounts of ammonia, toluene, and other primary components. Compressors also are necessary for the production of aviation gas and of ships, as well as many other critical military items. Present manufacturers of compressors are booked up for their entire production thru March of 1943, and yet not all of the orders for the present synthetic rubber program are placed.—Donald Nelson, before sub-committee of Senate Committee on Agriculture.



MESS CALL

THE chow's good. And there's plenty of it. We have in fact the best-fed Army and Navy in the world.

This starts with America's farmers, who are raising and shipping bumper crops.

It carries on through the processors, who pack the food and ship it to the boys in camp or at the front.

And keeping it all on the move are the American railroads. They see that the right numbers of the right cars are on the spot when and where crops and livestock are ready to move—and see that they are hauled dependably and safely to destination.

With the mass of war materials being carried, this all adds up to the biggest transportation job in U.S. history—a job already

far ahead of the peak traffic of the last war.

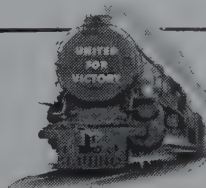
To handle this job the railroads are moving a million and a quarter tons of freight a mile every minute—starting off a heavily loaded freight train every five seconds of the day and night.

Railroad equipment is being worked at top pace—a pace that doesn't permit freight cars to loaf.

So we ask you to do this: Load cars promptly, and load 'em to capacity—and it's up to the railroads to see that they are kept moving.

That's your part, and ours, in making sure that we have the best-fed, best-equipped fighting men in the world.

ASSOCIATION OF
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RAILROADS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Field Seeds

Mt. Vernon, Wash.—J. A. Boyce, well known seed grower and dealer, died Aug. 10 of a heart attack.

Salem, Ore.—Lowell White of the Jenks-White Seed Co. was killed Aug. 14 in an automobile accident.

Belle Plaine, Ia.—John Lahn has been appointed superintendent of the plant of the Funk Bros. Seed Co.

Rochester, N. Y.—The New York State Seed Ass'n will hold its annual meeting at the Hotel Rochester Sept. 21.

Boone, Ia.—Cleo P. McCoy has succeeded B. J. Manly as manager of the seed store of the Earl E. May Seed Co.

Eminence, Ky.—Arthur Blackaby, for over five years employed by R. M. Giltner, has bought the business of the Giltner Seed & Feed Co.

Shenandoah, Ia.—Twenty-seven managers of Earl May Seed Co. stores from three states recently attended a hybrid seed corn meeting here.

Marshalltown, Ia.—The stock of the Earl May Seed Store was damaged by fire Aug. 6 that started in a hardware store housed in part of the 4-story building.

Waterloo, Neb.—An attendance of 500 hybrid seed corn salesmen and their families is expected at an entertainment to be given Aug. 26 by the J. C. Robinson Seed Co.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Iowa Seed Dealers Ass'n will hold its fall meeting Sept. 4 at the Hotel Fort Des Moines. Hotel reservations may be made thru the Ass'n secretary, F. A. Fields of the Standard Seed Co., Des Moines.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n has announced that a 1942 milling and baking contest will be conducted, as in 1941. Actual milling and baking tests will be made on 15 pound samples submitted by those competing.

St. Charles, Ill.—A fraud order has been issued by the Post Office Department against Pike Bros., growers of Pike's seeds, denying the firm use of the mails. The Chicago Better Business Bureau has received many complaints against the firm.

Billings, Mo.—The harvesting of 315,000 pounds of orchard grass seed has been completed here. Seven carloads of one of the best crops in many years have been shipped to warehouses in other states. The yield averaged 25 bus. to the acre.—P. J. P.

Glasgow, Mont.—The Northern Montana Seed Growers Ass'n re-elected Roy P. Huber pres., and Nels C. Briggs, sec'y-treas. Pres. Huber reported the purchase of a new seed cleaner during the year at a cost of \$1,600. Sales were \$85,000, and net income \$3,556.

Vesta, an awned wheat with the same parentage as Rival (E. S. R., 86, p. 186), was found best adapted to western North Dakota. It yields well, holds the kernels tightly, has moderate strength of straw, surpasses Rival and Pilot in resistance to stem rust, also less resistant to leaf rust, and in milling and baking tests has compared satisfactorily with Thatcher and other good bread wheats.—L. R. Waldron of North Dakota Exp. Station.

Sacramento, Cal.—The Central Valley Seed Co. has been started by E. B. Bond.

Winchester, Ind., Aug. 15.—The scenery now is perfect for a good crop of red clover and there might be a good crop of alfalfa. Sweet clover is just a fair crop, not very good quality. Timothy seed very light crop.—P. E. Goodrich, pres. Goodrich Bros. Co.

Yankton, S. D.—The Gurney Seed Co. has been formed by Don Gurney and Burke Schriver. The former was manager of the seed division of the House of Gurney and the latter in the seed business at Shenandoah, Ia. They will do a wholesale and retail business.

Evansville, Ind.—Farm stocks of seed wheat in southwestern Indiana have been damaged and some lost entirely by heating, C. E. Skiver, Purdue wheat specialist states. Heating was caused by storing the seed with too much moisture and neglecting to move the grain.—W. B. C.

Astoria, Ore.—The Clatsop County Bent Grass Growers' Ass'n has elected K. F. Johnson, veteran Young River district farmer, as its new president. This section is now one of the leading producers of bent grass seed, having upwards of 2,000 acres in bent.—F. K. H.

The Ass'n of Official Seed Analysts at its recent meeting at Lexington, Ky., elected the following officers: pres., C. A. Stahl, Dept. of Agriculture, Lansing, Mich.; vice-pres., N. G. Lewis, Dept. of Agriculture, Calgary, Alberta, Canada; sec'y-treas., Elva L. Norris, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan.

Some sections in Missouri will have to ship in seed wheat to supply their farmers. Missouri millers are anxious to have Missouri farmers grow soft wheat and the elevators should encourage their farmers to grow soft wheat. Michigan Wonder, Harvest Queen, Early Premium, Fultz and Clarkan are desirable.

Denison, Ia.—Three independent hybrid seed corn growers each with his own drying and processing plant now have 545 acres under cultivation. Detasseling now nearing completion, presented a problem this year due to labor shortage. Both Gruhn and Malloy brothers employed girls for the first time to supplement their crews.

Dishman, Wash.—The Morrison Seed Co. has taken out a \$15,000 permit for addition to its plant of a 100 x 240 one-story corrugated iron-sided warehouse with a capacity for the storage of 20,000,000 pounds of peas. And in this connection it was revealed by Pres. D. O. Morrison the government has agreed to take all the edible peas that his company can offer.—F. K. H.

Lebanon, Ind.—I am now affiliated as traveling representative for the Davis Seed Co. at Lebanon. My work with the Peoria Cordage Co., Peoria, Ill., terminated due to the serious fiber situation created by the war. Just what will be the future for the binder twine and rope users is a little hard to determine now, at least until MacArthur is successful in regaining the Philippine Islands and the Dutch East Indies.—L. R. Rumsyre.

Idaho Falls, Idaho.—The Rogers Bros. Seed Co. is building a warehouse for the storage of peas.

DeSoto, a new winter oat variety, has been developed at Rice Experiment Station of the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture, by C. Roy Adair, associate agronomist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The new oat will be released to farmers next fall. It is crown rust, smut and cold resistant, the result of two years of experimental work. DeSoto is a selection made from crossing Lee and Victoria. It has produced an average of 65.8 bus. an acre, 3.9 bus. more than the next highest yielding variety in the rice station tests. The grain is light red and partly bearded.—J. H. G.

Sacramento, Cal.—Superior Calif. has a new agricultural crop, the Austrian winter pea, which is now being harvested for the first time. These peas are used as seeds to grow cover crops to improve cotton lands in the southern states. California's climate and soil has been found to be ideal for growing the peas to raise seeds. In the south where the Austrian pea is used so extensively for cover crops, it is considered too hot to produce an abundance of seeds, although an excellent growth of foliage is obtained. In the cotton growing states the crop has been found ideal for renewing land because of the amount of legume transmitted to the soil by the plants. It is also planted in orchards in some areas. In Butte County the largest planting of the peas are found. There rice men are finding it an ideal crop to plant and grow ahead of the rice crop. In this manner the land is built up and a between-the-seasons crop produces a revenue.—F. K. H.

Production of Timothy Seed

Washington, D. C. Aug. 17.—Production of timothy seed in the nation this year, estimated at 1,612,000 bushels (72,540,000 pounds) is the largest in 5 years, but is 7 per cent below the 10-year (1930-39) average of 1,729,010 bus. (77,805,450 pounds). The 28 per cent increase over last year's production of 1,261,900 bus. (56,785,500 pounds) is attributed to 18 per cent more acres and an 8 per cent higher yield per acre. Largest percentage increases in production are expected in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, and Indiana. Only in Illinois is a small crop in prospect.

The 1942 acreage is forecast at 437,700, compared with 370,400 in 1941 and 483,210 acres, the 10-year average. A yield of 3.68 bus. per acre is expected this year, which compares with 3.41 bus. in 1941 and the average of 3.31 bus.

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Loss in cleaning this year's crop, estimated at about 8.5 per cent, may be slightly lower than in 1941. Such loss would amount to about 137,000 bus. (6,165,000 pounds), leaving a total production of clean seed of 1,475,000 bus. (66,375,000 pounds), compared with about 1,153,400 bus. last year and 1,122,100 bus. in 1940.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Flax Rust

By Dr. J. B. HARRINGTON, professor of field husbandry, University of Saskatchewan.

Flax rust is a disease which was little known in Western Canada until 1941 when it severely damaged some crops, particularly in south-eastern Saskatchewan and in Manitoba. It appears as powdery yellow spots or pustules on the leaves, stems and flowers. These spots gradually turn reddish yellow, then reddish brown and finally into purplish black lesions. The whole life of the rust is spent on the flax plant. The rust goes over winter in the black lesions on the stems and spores in these lesions germinate in the spring and with suitable weather conditions infest the new flax crops.

Plant pathologists recommend controlling rust losses by sowing flax well removed from land where a rusted crop has grown; plowing down rusted flax refuse and sowing clean seed from which bits of rusted stems have been removed. Early sowing is also advantageous.

The best control is thru the use of resistant varieties. Of the three standard wilt resistant varieties used in Saskatchewan, Bison is very susceptible, Redwing moderately susceptible, and Royal resistant to the particular races of flax rust prominent in 1942. It appears probable that essentially the same races of flax rust will be prominent in 1943. However, if a great deal of Royal is grown in 1943, it is possible that the races which can attack this variety will increase and cause damage to Royal in subsequent years.

Royal appears to have received its rust resistance from Crown from which I selected it in a badly wilt infected plot in 1927. Crown is very susceptible to wilt but otherwise is satisfactory. A total of over 200 wilt escaping plants were taken from the plot of Crown and after many years of testing of the progenies of these plants, the best line was named Royal. This was first made available to the public three years ago and the original few bushels of seed has increased many thousandfold.

During the period July 30 to Aug. 5, I made a trip to examine the tests of our University of Saskatchewan breeding material at the Dominion Experiment Stations at Melfort, Indian Head, Swift Current and Scott. Thruout this journey I examined flax fields with respect to stand, stage of maturity, rust infection and probable yield. I also spent some time in the

flax area south of Regina and southwest of Saskatoon.

The rust is patchy but was found in all parts of the Province visited. Most infestations are not heavy but in some areas the rust is bad and will do considerable damage. These latter areas appear to be those where flax rust was fairly plentiful in 1941.

Milling and Baking Contests at Kansas City

Kansas City, Mo.—A new feature of special interest to millers and the grain trade in general has been added to the 1942 American Royal Livestock Exposition to be held in Kansas City October 28-30. The new contest is known as the American Royal Milling and Baking Contest and samples of hard red winter wheat will be entered from Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, Eastern Colorado and possibly New Mexico.

Glenn H. LeDioyt, Field Secretary of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n and Superintendent of the 1942 contest, announces that the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, the Kansas City Board of Trade and the American Royal Exposition are underwriting the expenses of the contest. Commercially sponsored wheat improvement Ass'ns of the southwest are authorized to select the outstanding samples of wheat from each state to enter the competition. In most states the outstanding milling and baking samples are selected through similar contests held in connection with state fairs.

The purpose of this competition is to direct attention to the difference that variety plays in milling and baking quality. Judging samples solely on external appearance is antiquated by the modern laboratory analysis of wheat quality and the milling and baking contest puts the blue ribbon on the wheat with the greatest utility value rather than the one with the finest appearance.

Dealers Have Large Stocks of Seeds

The total quantity (151,893,647 pounds) of grass seed held by the firms reporting was 27 per cent larger than in 1941. The larger stocks reflect a decline in sales of most seeds during the spring and early summer of this year and the larger production of certain seeds in 1941 than in 1940.

The figures include the stocks of 69 more firms than reported in any similar previous survey. The stocks of every important field seedsmen and every country shipper so far as known who frequently has carried over a large quantity of one or more kinds of seed are included. But this report probably does not cover important quantities of Austrian winter peas in warehouses not owned or controlled by firms that reported in the survey.

Increases in stocks for the U. S. this year over last ranged from 4 per cent to nearly twenty-five fold, the largest being in Kobe lespedeza, bromegrass, Ladino clover, other lespedeza, Korean lespedeza, other vetches, carpet grass, white clover, millet, and crested wheat grass. Stocks were 6 to 28 per cent smaller for meadow fescue, timothy, alfalfa, hairy vetch, and bent grass.

Stocks as reported by seedsmen and important country shippers, on June 30, with 1941 in parentheses, were, in pounds: Alfalfa, 10,636,193 (11,740,870); red clover, 20,120,780 (12,543,645); alsike clover, 4,791,799 (4,282,821); sweet clover, 8,655,180 (7,835,130); crimson clover, 3,364,008 (2,191,437); Korean lespedeza, 10,959,848 (2,220,332); hairy vetch, 2,785,156 (2,986,736); other vetches, 2,364,014 (733,029); timothy, 12,058,024 (15,692,919); red top, 13,507,727 (12,023,645); Kentucky bluegrass, 10,182,405 (9,007,506); sudan grass, 18,652,161 (14,576,120); bromegrass, 2,158,998 (218,518) and millet, 7,262,210 (3,327,230).—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Loss of Vitality of Disinfected Seed

Brett and Dillon in the British Journal of Agricultural Science report on experiments with wheat that had been treated with organic mercury seed disinfectants, which indicated that seed of high germinability, average moisture content, sound physical condition, dusted as recommended, and stored in envelopes or jute bags under satisfactory conditions did not lose vitality to any greater extent than untreated seed under 1 year's storage.

Trials with wheat, barley, and oats showed that the moisture content of the seed and the storage conditions materially influence losses, relatively high humidity and fluctuating temperatures leading to rapid loss in both treated and untreated seed and high moisture content of the seed only enhancing these adverse results. The phytocidal effects of organomercury dusts were more pronounced for wheat, less for oats, and least for barley.

Storage of treated seed wheat in closed containers led to very rapid loss of germinability, whereas untreated seed under these conditions retained a high germinability for well over a year. Important in over-dosing was the variation in maximum amount of the different proprietary dusts tested which could be held by well-conditioned grain. Superficially moist seed retained dusts at rates much above those recommended, in such cases leading to retardation and reduction in germinability and to increased phytocidal effects.

No Value to Jap Bromegrass Seed

Iowa farmers were cautioned this week to make certain the bromegrass they harvest is smooth bromegrass and not the Japanese variety.

R. H. Porter, head of the State Seed Laboratory at Iowa State College, warned that many farmers are now cutting their crops thinking they are harvesting smooth bromegrass when it really is Japanese. Their efforts will be fruitless, according to the seed specialist, because the Japanese bromegrass is nothing but a weed.

SMOTHERS DESIRABLES.—"Almost all of the bromegrass seed used for this year's crop contained some of the Japanese seed," Porter said. "Since the Japanese variety starts much more rapidly than the smooth brome it smothers the desirable plants before they get a chance to become established."

The seed specialist pointed out that Japanese brome is worthless for hay as well as seed.

There are several ways to distinguish the two varieties. Japanese bromegrass seed has

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327 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

small, beard-like attachments at the end, known as awns. These awns are not present on the seed of the smooth variety.

LIGHTER COLOR.—Japanese seed also is lighter in color than that of the smooth bromegrass.

Another way to distinguish between the two varieties is to observe the stubble after the crop has been cut. Since Japanese bromegrass is an annual, the stubble will become brown and dead soon after cutting. The smooth bromegrass will remain green.

Saving Alfalfa for Seed

Many Indiana farmers who have alfalfa in excess of their hay or pasture needs are inquiring of the Purdue University agronomy department about the possibility of a seed crop and how to handle alfalfa for seed production in Indiana.

Seed production of alfalfa has been heaviest during the drouth years. Since nearly all sections of the state have had abundant to excessive supplies of rainfall, the prospect for a good yield of seed appears to be below average, say the extension agronomists.

Usually the second growth of the crop is saved for seed as the third growth comes too late for favorable harvest conditions. By observing the bloom and the development of pods or "coils," farmers can determine whether seed production is likely to prove abundant. As the plants leave the bloom stage, note whether the flowers simply ripen and drop off leaving a bare stem. If less than half of the flowers develop pods, seed production will not be heavy and likely not profitable.

Alfalfa that pods lightly or produces pods that fill poorly with seed should be cut for hay, since it will still make a good quality of hay, although not equal to alfalfa cut in the bloom stage, suggest the agronomists.

The seed crop should be handled much like red clover, cutting when two-thirds of the pods are dark brown. The seed shatters readily in dry weather and may germinate in the pods during wet weather, so should be hulled as soon as possible after cutting and curing. A clover huller may be used, but the seed threshes so easily that a grain separator equipped with proper sieves and recleaner is very satisfactory.

Seed Cleaning Charges on March Basis

The O. P. A. sticks to its ruling that seed cleaners must use their March, 1942, prices for seed cleaning purposes. This Washington ruling is final until such an amendment is put thru. This is now the legal status of seed cleaning prices.

March, 1942, seed cleaning prices are to be charged. In the event that a dealer did not clean a particular seed during that month, he is to take the highest price of his nearest competitor. If nearest competitor did not clean a particular seed during March, 1942, compute a price by usual method of arriving at the proper cost plus profit. Use the same method to arrive at a price that you used if you have actually cleaned seeds that month. The same general system is used in pricing rye-grass, peas, hairy vetch, etc.

The Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n says "We asked the local O. P. A. what would be done in view of the fact that many seed dealers established prices a month ago and have made charges based on other methods. Local O. P. A. did not know what could or would be done inasmuch as every effort has been made to secure a proper system of prices through their office.

"We are not in a position to advise you what you should do but merely point out the legal status at the present time.

"To seed dealers east of the mountains who have never cleaned seeds and have built new plants to take care of new production, the local O. P. A. advises that they will obtain a ruling within a few days. We pointed out that

these new plants east of the mountains have never before cleaned seed nor have competitors to take prices from. We will advise eastern Oregon and Washington dealers the ruling of the O. P. A."

Supply Trade

Washington, D. C.—The order setting aside 15 per cent of lead produced for allocation by the W.P.B. was revoked Aug. 3, as there is now and always has been a surplus of this metal.

The forms upon which bids are to be submitted from now on will be greatly simplified in the future by using the new "Bidder's Reference Book," recently completed by the legal staff under Brigadier General C. L. Corbin, Director of Procurement Service, Office of The Quartermaster General.

A revision of the Simplified Practice Recommendation on salt packages has just been approved by industry, according to an announcement of the Division of Simplified Practice of the National Bureau of Standards. The revised recommendation will be identified as R70-42, and will be effective from August 15, 1942.

Steinitz Moisture Testers have recently been purchased by the following North Dakota companies: Sundeen Elevator, Doyon; Carter Elevator Co., Lisbon; Lynchburg Farmers Elev. Co., Lynchburg; Harwood Farmers Elev. Co., Harwood; Norwich Equity Coop. Elevator, Norwich; Farmers Coop. Elev. Co., Prosper; Rugby Farmers Union Coop. Elevator, Rugby; Sheldon Farmers Elevator, Sheldon.

Fargo, N. D.—A contract for the building of several hundred grain blowers has been awarded by the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Link Mfg. Co. H. C. Wallace, pres. and manager of the company says that two subcontracts have been let to a foundry and a culvert company to make parts, yet it will take three months to complete the contract. His company has sold about four times as many blowers as it was able to build under its quota of materials. Materials for the C.C.C. contract have been released by the W.P.B. The blowers will be used to elevate grain owned or controlled by the C.C.C.

Advertising holds friendship of those you'll sell tomorrow.

Bismarck, N. D.—Roy L. Rhode, representative in this district for R. R. Howell Co. passed away Aug. 10 after a short illness.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Lyle B. Feldman, the popular sales manager of R. R. Howell Co. has returned to his desk, after a few weeks nursing of an injured ankle.

Chicago, Ill.—All users of the Tag-Heppenstall Moisture Meter who now or at some future time may use the meter to determine the moisture content of soybeans will find it absolutely necessary to provide themselves with the two new conversion charts effective Sept. 1, as required under the air oven basis recently adopted in grading by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Readers of the Grain & Feed Journals who have the Tag-Heppenstall Meter will be sent a copy of the new charts gratis on application to the Seedburo Equipment Co., 620 Brooks Bldg., Chicago.

In a move to expedite production of replacement parts—to keep the country's motorized equipment in good running order for the duration of the war, the War Production Board has ruled that producers may schedule production of replacement parts without regard to purchase orders or contracts placed with them for other material on ratings lower than A-1-a. Amendment No. 1 to Limitation Order L-158 authorizes producers to schedule production of essential replacement parts ahead of all other orders rated lower than A-1-a. One of the changes is merely a modification of the definition of a truck trailer to make it clear that the definition applies to passenger trailers. Under another change, a producer or distributor may sell and deliver any replacement part to a consumer without receiving a used part in exchange, provided the part involved is not installed in the consumer's vehicle by the producer or distributor from whom it was purchased, and the consumer signs a statement certifying that he will use the new part for replacement purposes only and will, within 30 days after purchasing it, dispose of his used part through regular scrap channels. The use of the certificate does not apply to parts consumed in use or lost or stolen. Such parts are exempt from the turn-in regulations.

Five grades of potatoes have been established by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture for the 1942 crop being effective June 1.

Rock Island Elevator, Chicago

Operated by
Continental Grain Co.

is equipped with a 1,500 per hour

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Oil Fired—Direct Heat

DRIER and COOLER

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They're Profit Makers

HESS WARMING AND VENTILATING CO.

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



Patents Granted

[Since last published in Journals.]

No. 2,283,805. Dusting Machine. August W. Gustafson, Hutto, Tex. Consists of a drum with end walls, and a barrel with a screw conveyor extending thru the drum, feed means in the barrel, and a cylindrical screen disposed spatially around the barrel but inside the drum.

No. 2,281,974. Molasses Mixing Tank. Joseph Stanley Herr, Nottingham, Pa. A combination of a horizontal feed mixer with a spiral screw conveyor by which it may be loaded, and a pump connecting with a molasses tank, the whole adapted to mounting on the bed of a truck.

No. 2,283,634. Beam Locking Device. Dale P. Jacobus, St. Johnsbury, Vt., assignor to Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago, Ill. An electromagnetic device for controlling a striker plate for one end of a weigh beam, so that the beam may be locked to prevent jiggling, and may be freed for weighing.

No. 2,281,269. Corn Drier. Timothy J. Costello, St. Paul, Minn. A drying chamber with openings in the top and bottom portions to connect with air conduits, and an electrically driven blower with a controllable, pivoted valve for directing the flow of air from the blower thru the chosen conduit.

No. 2,282,718. Rice Hulling Machine. Richard Fujioka, Berkeley, Cal. The machine combines a pair of hulling rolls that move toward each other, with a screen or reticulated partition mounted between them. The rice is held in the screen pockets and given a rubbing action by the rollers to remove the hulls.

No. 2,283,857. Dumping Truck Lift. Walter A. Kostick, Minneapolis, Minn. A truck lift which may be hung under a scale deck. The lifting platform on the piston moves backward as well as up to follow the natural arc of a curve, thus avoiding dragging the back wheels of the vehicle forward during the operation of lifting the front end.

No. 2,283,825. Shaker Conveyor Trough and Connecting Means. William W. Sloane, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Goodman Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill. A plurality of conveyor trough sections in aligned relationship for reciprocation together. Material shaken thru one trough lands in the next section and is thus continued thru the entire plurality of troughs.

No. 2,282,978. Conveyor System for Unloading Ships. Fritz Meyer, Uzwil, Switzerland, assignor to Buhler Bros., Uzwil, Switzerland. A conveyor system for unloading loose material from the holds of ships which connects with a container for collecting the material, and other means for transferring the material into other forms of transport. The container may be bypassed.

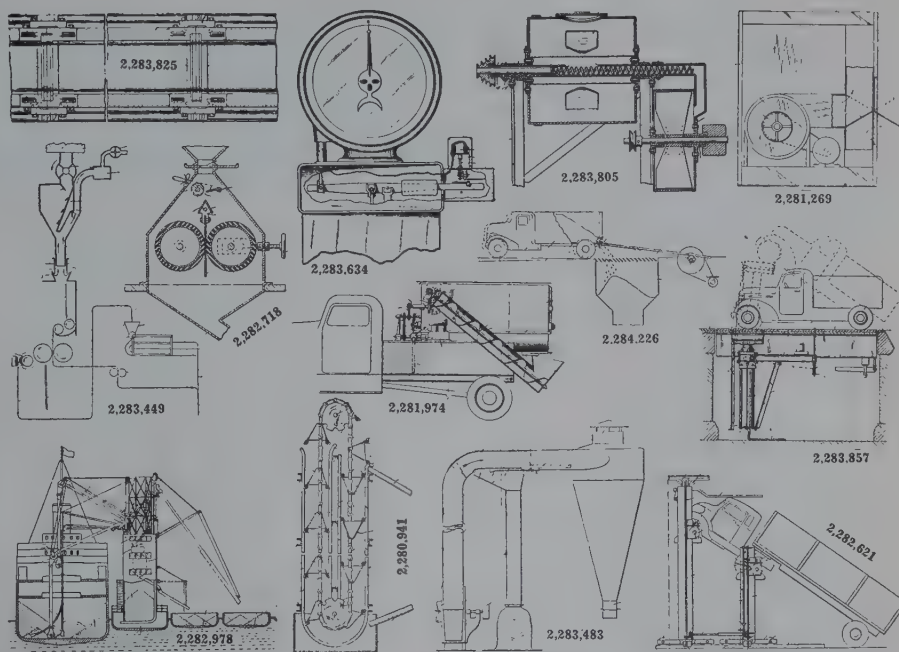
No. 2,284,226. Wagon Dump Device. Richard W. Oglesby, Des Moines, Ia. A combination of a platform having one end slightly higher than the other, with a push rod connected with an eccentric. By means of this power-driven device a truck loaded with grain would be jiggled back and forth like a screen in a cleaner to work the grain out of the truck bed and let it fall into a receiving pit.

No. 2,283,483. Separator. Gerald D. Arnold, Wauwatosa, Wis. A blower is used to convey materials thru a vertical conduit, which is connected by an elbow with a horizontal conduit. The bottom of the horizontal conduit has an opening which coincides at one end with a portion of the elbow and thru this opening heavy particles may fall when they have lost their velocity. The opening has means to vary its length.

No. 2,280,941. Automatic Dump Bucket Elevator. Rex Adams, Galatia, Ill., assignor of one-fourth to Michael Shannon, Johnston City, Ill. A chain and bucket elevator wherein the V-buckets are pivoted on the driving chains at the bottoms of the Vs, while the upper edges are held in proper position by sliding against, and between properly spaced rails, which are flared near the top of the leg to allow the buckets to dump their contents in a receiving throat.

No. 2,282,621. Vehicle Dumping Apparatus. Elmer B. Thompson, Des Moines, Ia., assignor to Globe Hoist Co., Des Moines, Ia. A combination of a lift frame supported by grooved wheels riding on fixed T rails, and fitted with a locking brake mechanism to hold the device at any chosen position on the rails. An electric powered mechanism carried by the frame raises and lowers wheel beds for lifting the front ends of vehicles to dump the contents of their boxes by gravity.

No. 2,283,449. Garlic Separator. Charles Meunier, Nantes, France, assignor to Bourdin, Angers, and Louis Chausse, Nantes, France. The system consists of preliminary grinding of corn in which garlic is present, to a coarse meal,



spreading the meal in a thin layer subjected to an air stream which blows away the lighter constituents of the corn, then leading the meal thru rolls fitted with garlic-picking surfaces to separate the garlic from the meal, leaving the meal for further grinding.

Collecting Old Accounts

W. H. Allen, manager of the Square Deal Grain Co., at Morris, Ill., says the secret of collecting old accounts is never to let them become too old before applying collection pressure.

Mr. Allen analyzes his accounts receivable at least three times a year, so that he may be sure his books are acquiring no overload of uncollected receivables.

If an account becomes more than a year old and continues to be unpaid it is placed in the hands of the justice of the peace or an attorney for collection. This costs about 20% but results in quick payment in the majority of instances, and reduces losses to a negligible amount.

"A customer may as well know he is doing business with a business-like firm that expects to be paid for its services," says Mr. Allen. "If a customer doesn't pay his bills his trade can show only a loss to the company and the company is better off without it."

Mr. Allen breaks accounts into three classes. "Some pay promptly when due all the time and are desirable business," he says. "A smaller number pay well for a while, then begin to let their account slip. These must be

watched carefully or they will nick you. You must stay one jump ahead of them and accounts analysis is important in this connection. A small group tries to get on the books and never expects to pay. The quicker such accounts are cleaned up and placed on a cash basis, the better.

"Business cannot be done without a profit; and company profits are the total of profits on individual accounts."

C.C.C. Balance Sheet

The C.C.C., according to its quarterly balance sheet, just issued, on June 30 owned or had pooled for producers 319,689,000 bus. wheat; corn, 62,287,000; rye, 19,457; barley, 8,489; grain sorghums, 10,212; cotton, 3,991,000 bales; tobacco 221,128,000 lbs. The above totals include quantities in the process of sales and in instances they since have been substantial, notably of corn.

Wheat loans, 1939 to 1942, totaled \$515,765,806; corn loans, \$460,811,239, 1938 to 1941; soybean loans, \$23,605; grain sorghum loans, \$87,498; flaxseed loans, \$180,966; rye loans, \$1,941,390, including resealing rye loans, \$2,306,929; barley loans, including resealed, \$4,494,483.

All loans on all eleven commodities total \$1,347,597,422, of which there was outstanding \$336,409,349.

Grain growers are paying dearly for the privilege of speculating with government money.

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Your Feed Authority

Feeds & Feeding

by

F. B. Morrison

20th Edition — 8th Printing

Since the first edition was published in 1898 nineteen editions of this book have been issued, several printings having been made of each of the later editions. In the U. S. and other countries Feeds & Feeding is used more widely as a text and reference book than any other book on livestock feeding. It is the only authoritative book on the subject, and is the result of over 44 years of exhaustive work in experimentation.

The 20th edition, the latest, has been entirely rewritten and revised. It contains the latest information; recent analyses of American feeds; extensive data concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds.

The book is divided into three parts: "Fundamentals of American Nutrition," "Feeding Stuff," "Feeding Farm Animals." This 20th edition contains approximately 40% more material than the previous edition; 1,050 pages; 95 informative illustrations. This book will enable any grinder and mixer of feeds more intelligently to suggest and compound worth while rations. Well bound in durable black keretol, weight 5 pounds, price \$5.00 plus postage. Send for your copy now.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Feedstuffs

Washington, D. C.—Cattle on feed in corn belt states are 19 per cent fewer this year than last year at like date.—U. S. D. A.

Brewers Dried Grains production during July amounted to 14,400 tons, against 14,300 tons in July, 1941, as reported by the U. S. D. A.

Jamestown, N. Y.—A meeting of the mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held Aug. 27 at the Hotel Jamestown. Lewis Abbott, sec'y, promises a good program.

John K. Westberg, head of the feed and grain products unit of the O.P.A., has been promoted to associate price executive, in charge of price control of grain, feeds, seeds and insecticides.

Distillers Dried Grains production is mounting under the stimulus of the war demand for industrial alcohol. July output totaled 32,800 tons, against 14,900 tons in July, 1941, and 10,400 tons in July, 1940, as reported by the U. S. D. A.

Raleigh, N. C.—The fall convention of the Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n will not be held, Pres. A. T. Pennington having announced its cancellation in compliance with the request of the O.D.T. that meetings not related to the war effort be cancelled.

Washington, D. C.—The order that no cotton bags of less than 50 pounds capacity be used in packaging dog foods has been rescinded by Merritt Greene, chief of the canned food section of the W.P.B. There are no restrictions on the use of paper or cotton sacks for packaging of dog food.

The number of cattle on feed for market in the Corn Belt States on Aug. 1 this year was sharply lower than the record number on feed a year earlier. The decrease for this area was estimated at 19 per cent. Compared with Aug. 1, 1940, however, numbers on feed this year were little changed and they were larger than August numbers in any other year since 1933.—U. S. D. A.

Winchester, Ind.—We are having quite some necro disease among hogs. It must be that wet weather has had something to do with the condition of growing pigs. Feeding is going on in a big way, more cattle than we ever knew at this time of year being on full feed. Feed business is good, the best we have ever seen.—Collections are fair.—P. E. Goodrich, pres. Goodrich Bros. Co.

For violating General Preference Order No. M-54 by using 100,000 or more pounds of molasses in excess of its established quota during the second quarter of 1942 the Alabama Flour Mills, Decatur, Ala., has been denied the right to receive or consume any molasses during the remainder of 1942, by the War Production Board. The mill produces cattle feed, and is a branch of the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co., Omaha, Neb.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Wayne "Men of Action Star Club" award for 1941-42 has been received by 2,892 dealers and their employees handling products of the Allied Mills, Inc., who have showed a tonnage increase of 25% or more over the preceding year. A bronze star was given for an increase of 25% to 33%; a silver star for 33 1/3% to 49% increase; a gold star for 50% or greater increase. Considerably more gold stars were awarded than bronze and silver stars combined. A. G. Philips, vice pres. in charge of sales reported that the year of 1941-42 surpassed, by far, all previous tonnage records for Allied Mills.

Cottonseed meal production during July was 31,384 tons, or about 4,000 tons less than in July last year as reported by the U.S.D.A.

Berkeley, Cal.—Cutter Laboratories have been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from representing that its product is 100 per cent efficient or 100 per cent effective in giving immunity to the disease of blackleg.

A farmer can afford to pay well for good feed for a good cow. The butterfat of a single cow producing 500 to 600 pounds per year was worth \$106.35 over feed costs last year, or about as much as that of eight "ordinary" cows, producing between 150 and 200 pounds—the state average. This is revealed by Floyd Johnston, Iowa State College extension dairyman, in the annual report of Iowa dairy herd improvement associations.

Boston, Mass.—Feed dealers of New England will meet at the Hotel Manger Sept. 3 under the auspices of Massachusetts State

Price Ceilings of Pelleted Feeds

Duncan Low, chief price attorney of the O.P.A. at San Francisco, Cal., has written I. J. Strommes, sec'y of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, as follows:

1. Custom pelleting of livestock feeds for other dealers, for resale.—You are informed that such custom pelleting will fall under the provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation, and that appeals in proper hardship cases, as defined therein, shall be made under procedural Regulation No. 1.

2. Custom pelleting for farmers and ultimate consumers where the farmer or ultimate consumer furnishes his own materials for pelleting.—You are advised that this is a service covered by Maximum Price Regulation No. 165; consequently appeals for relief are to be made pursuant to Procedural Regulation No. 5. Your attention is drawn to provisions in Section 1499.114 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 165 in which it is provided that an adjustment may be made where the maximum price is abnormally low in relation to the maximum price of the same or similar service established for other sellers and that substantial hardship results; or that there is (1) cost increase incurred between February 1, 1942, and April 27, 1942, not reflected in the established prices, and (2) where such cost increase threatens to discontinue the supply of the consumer service. We are not able to determine whether or not the required conditions for adjustment are met inasmuch as it generally appears that all sellers are in this particular situation which has been the result of competitive selling in the field, and you are advised that the necessary showing must be made for an adjustment of prices as defined in Maximum Price Regulation No. 165.

3. Proprietary pelleting by a concern of its own mixed feed for resale at wholesale and at retail to farmers and ultimate consumers. Most feeds for animals are exempted from the provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation whether sales are to wholesalers or consumers; and from description of the process of pelleting, it is believed that the exemption will follow the mixed feeds thru in their pelleted form. However, if the process of pelleting requires the addition to the mixed feeds of other commodities or materials so that a new processed feed is the result, then such feed will be covered by the provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation.

College to hear J. K. Westberg of the O.P.A., Harry W. Titus on Problems of Poultry Nutrition; Ely C. Benway of the O.D.T.; Philip H. Smith of the state college feed control service. An evening session will be held, to be addressed by Raymond T. Parkhurst of the State College, and John G. Archibald, of the State College, on dairy problems. Errol F. Cook will act as toastmaster.

Feed Manufacturers and Control Officials Meet

The annual meeting of the Ass'n of America Feed Control Officials having been called off the executive committee of that ass'n will meet at Chicago, Oct. 21, with the committee on definitions and contacts of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

F. F. Hasbrouck, chairman of the Feed Manufacturers committee, is receiving from members of the Ass'n copies in duplicate of suggested changes in definitions, to be relayed by him to the secretary of the Feed Control Officials Ass'n before Oct. 1.

It will not be an open meeting.

Soybean Utilization Plan

Requests for full capacity operations to handle an expected bumper 1942 crop have come from several officials high in government circles. The increased need for soybean oil meal arose because imports of vegetable fats and oils from foreign countries will be reduced by about half, on account of the war. At the same time, domestic needs have expanded considerably.

Under present utilization plan announced by the Department of Agriculture, 49 per cent of the soybean oil will be used in vegetable shortening; twenty per cent will go into oleomargarine; nine per cent into other edible products, four per cent into soap, seven per cent into paint and varnishes, and two per cent into oil cloth. The total allowed for shrinkage and miscellaneous products amounts to nine per cent.

In the crushing of soybeans, approximately fifteen per cent goes to oil, 81 per cent to soybean oil meal. Shrinkage is about four per cent.

Soybean oil meal is an important ingredient in the manufacture of livestock feeds, and therefore is particularly in demand this year, because of the Government's request for sharp increases in livestock production.

D. W. McMillen, pres. of the Central Soya Co., Decatur, Ind., says the company this year will process 2,500,000 more bushels of soybeans than in any other year of its history.

Feed Sales in Ohio

From reports received from feed manufacturers the Ohio Department of Rural Economics has tabulated sales of commercial feed in the state reaching the retail trade, in tons, as follows:

	1937	1939	1940	1941*
Mixed feeds:				
Dairy feeds	73,030	78,773	84,767	99,474
Poultry feeds	145,885	167,259	173,536	204,044
Hog feeds	42,946	54,454	48,123	61,963
Other mxd. fds.	23,904	30,371	30,623	35,927
Total mixed	285,765	330,857	337,049	401,408
Unmixed feeds:				
Soybean meal	22,297	48,114	70,900	77,657
Cottonseed meal	11,461	10,753	7,104	8,805
Linsd. oil meal	10,254	13,724	21,126	38,120
Bran	40,493	42,535	45,159	48,876
Middlings	52,966	50,452	53,020	49,961
Alfalfa meal	4,349	8,610	5,534	5,579
Gluten feeds	14,349	16,181	20,712	23,163
Hominy	12,443	15,649	23,086	30,806
Tankage	12,910	9,884	10,248	10,451
Meat scraps	25,154	15,700	14,878	14,084
Fish meal	817	1,403	1,469	1,526
Milk products	3,984	3,866	2,928	3,512
Other	31,946	31,052	36,982	41,571
Ttl. unmxd.	249,023	267,928	313,146	354,116
Total (all feeds)	534,788	598,785	650,195	755,524

*Preliminary.

Feed Schools in Iowa

A series of protein feed schools will be held Aug. 31 at Storm Lake, Ia.; Sept. 1 at Mason City; Sept. 2 at Cedar Rapids; Sept. 3 at Ottumwa and Sept. 4 at Atlantic, Ia.

All Iowa grain and feed dealers are invited to these discussions of adjustments in livestock rations faced by feeders this year, said A. F. Leathers, Des Moines, chairman of the committee in charge.

"Livestock men will have to make changes in their feeding programs due to shortages in some protein feeds such as fish meal, and to the greatly increased livestock population," said Leathers.

"The purpose of the meetings will be to acquaint feed dealers with the steps necessary to preserve adequate and balanced livestock rations."

The meetings will be sponsored by a committee representing the Western Grain and Feed Ass'n, the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, the American Soybean Ass'n and Iowa State College.

Feed Requirements of Cattle and Sheep

By C. L. SHREWSBURY, of Purdue University

Rations for cattle and sheep differ from those of hogs in that more of the nutrients are supplied in the form of roughage. These animals clean up the farm feeds that hogs and chickens cannot use.

Because of their large milk production, the requirements of dairy cows are different from those of beef cows and sheep. A thousand pound cow requires about .65 pound of digestible protein per day for maintenance plus .049 pounds of digestible protein for each pound of 4% milk produced. This necessitates the feeding of protein and grain supplements.

THE PROTEIN requirements for growing beef and dairy calves and lambs is supplied by rations with nutritive ratios of 4.0 to 9.0 depending upon age and weight. Corn, oats, silage and legume hay are the standard carbohydrate feeds, while cottonseed meal, linseed oil meal, soybean oil meal and mixed supplements are the protein concentrates usually employed.

If good quality feeds are used the calcium, phosphorus and vitamin requirements of all three classes are covered, except in the case of milking dairy cows where it is good practice to furnish extra calcium and phosphorus by adding about 2% steamed bone meal to the grain ration. All classes should have salt added to their grain ration to the amount of .5 to 1.0% of the mixture. Young calf rations sometimes contain cod liver oil and yeast which furnishes protection against vitamins A and D deficiencies.

IODINE ADDITIONS are usually not necessary unless a known deficiency in the feed or water exists. Care should be taken not to supply too much iodine, especially in the case of sheep where the intake of potassium iodide should not exceed 3 milligrams daily. The requirements for fluorine are not known but excessive amounts have an ill effect. Fluorine should not exceed .3% of the mineral mixture (.01% of the grain mixture) for sheep, dairy and beef cattle.

An increase of 1 cent per package on some brands of pancake flour and buckwheat pancake flour has been allowed by the O. P. A.



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts
ANHEUSER-BUSH ST. LOUIS


To Save Contents of Cow's Paunch for Feed

Accidentally it has been discovered by E. B. Hart at the laboratory of the University of Wisconsin that the contents of a cow's paunch have high vitamin potency. He and Allan Booth continued the research to discover that the contents of the paunch are rich in riboflavin and other B vitamins, and that the vitamins could be preserved by heating the material 194° F., pressing out the fluid, and then evaporating it at a low temperature until dry.

It has been found important to carry out the evaporation in such a way as to preserve the vitamins. This has been done by the vacuum roller process or by spray drying. Machinery now used for other purposes in many dairy plants may prove suitable for the process, it is believed.

The new vitamin concentrate contains from 17 to 20 micrograms of riboflavin per gram, being comparable in vitamin B potency to such materials as whole milk powder, evaporated whey, yeasts and alfalfa leaf meal.

According to Hart and Booth, it is still uncertain whether the new feed will be on the market in the near future, altho several companies have shown an interest in the process of making it. Difficulty in obtaining machinery and labor are two of the most serious obstacles at present. It is expected that the product should prove popular since the war has placed a premium on the usual vitamin feeds, particularly by-products, and in view of the fact that the new development is derived from waste ordinarily washed down the sewers of the packing houses.



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MILLING & PRODUCTS CO.**

Merchants Exchange
ST. LOUIS

LAMAR, COLO.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

The five Borden awards, each of \$1,000 and a gold medal, will be continued in 1943 by the Borden Co. One of the awards will be presented by the American Poultry Science Ass'n for distinctive contribution to poultry science advancement.

Cost of Poultry Rations Rising

The average cost of feed in a farm poultry ration at July 15 prices was 167.4 cents per 100 pounds, which is 22 per cent higher than a year ago and 37 per cent above the 10-year average but 17 per cent less than the cost of feed in 1937 when feed prices were high due to an accumulated shortage following the drouths of 1934 and 1936.

The egg-feed, chick-feed and turkey-feed ratios at July 15 prices were less favorable than a year ago. However, the egg-feed ratio was more favorable than the 10-year average and the turkey-feed ratio more favorable than the 5-year average.—U.S.D.A.

Soybean Oil Meal in Broiler Rations

At the Missouri Experiment Station in 7 feeding trials with 42 lots of 630 chicks of the New Hampshire and Barred and White Rock breeds fed to 10 weeks of age comparisons were made of rations with 17.3-22 per cent crude protein supplied from different sources. The results showed that rations containing soybean meal to the extent of 25 per cent of the total ration produced gains equal in amount and efficiency to those produced by a control ration in which the proteins were supplied from different sources.

As the sole protein feed to supplement soybean meal, meat scrap proved superior to dried buttermilk. The best growth and efficiency of production were obtained by a ration containing 20 per cent protein from alfalfa meal, meat scrap, dried buttermilk and soybean meal. These results suggest that a combination of proteins from various sources is more satisfactory as a protein supplement than proteins limited to two sources.

Work of Poultry and Egg National Board

The annual report of the Poultry and Egg National Board recently issued shows that very much has been accomplished in promoting the poultry industry at a minimum of expense.

Treas. Lloyd S. Tenny states that the Board has operated during the past year on a firm financial basis.

"Every branch of the poultry industry has aided in supporting the Board financially—with total contributions of \$40,169.00. We have never lost sight of the fact that at the present moment our industry is in a prosperous financial condition and that the big job was to lay a proper foundation for an extensive program later when the need for increased consumer demand for our products would be greatly increased.

"The operating expenditures for the past year have been well within our receipts and we have been able to set aside a contingent reserve to take care of future emergencies and still leave a healthy operating balance of \$9,498. In conducting its program the Board has wisely utilized existing consumer channels of information and has cooperated with other food organizations and merchandising units.

"The task ahead in post-war years may be tremendous and the poultry and egg industries should not get the impression that the small operating funds now being used will be sufficient in years to come. Other competing food industries are already spending hundreds of thousands of dollars and likely will continue

to do so. Our policy has been to lay a firm foundation, using a small sum of money to do this but getting ready for a bigger job when the need arises."

Cool Storage Saves Carotene

The carotene contents of mixed grass samples of Yorkshire fog, Kentucky blue, bent, and timothy grass, with a small amount of red and white clover, cut at 7 and 12 in. in height and dried by artificial means, were found to vary considerably in studies by J. Allardye and D. Milson, Canadian research workers.

Higher carotene contents were found in the young grass when the cuttings followed periods of increased daily sunshine, particularly if rains preceded it. Storing the ground dehydrated feed in 100-lb. paper-lined burlap sacks at 35 degrees F. during the summer months reduced the average loss of carotene to 7.5 per cent.

Concentrate Feeding for Hens

By C. W. CARRICK of Purdue University

When intelligently compounded and properly fed the concentrates have usually proved quite practical, since they enable the farmer to utilize his farm feeds at farm prices rather than paying preparation and distribution costs on nutrients which he already has available at a lower cost.

Concentrates should, however, involve more than just so much protein. The quality of the proteins is of prime importance, since the concentrate is often fed with corn only or with corn and oats. Neither of these grains have high quality protein, because of their limited quantity of certain essential amino acids. In ordinary feeding practice the proteins from grains and grain by-products usually form from one-third to nearly two-thirds of the total protein in laying rations. Hence the necessity for high quality proteins in the concentrate that is to be fed with these grains to form the final ration. By "ration" we mean, the entire intake of feed—not just the mash, when grains are fed whole.

The quantity of protein in a concentrate will determine the amount of grain that can be fed with it, in order to meet minimum standards. Laying rations should have 15 or 16 per cent of protein, according to present acceptable standards.

Many concentrates are mixed with the idea that they will be fed with the farmer's grains, water and oyster shell, but that nothing else will be provided. The farmer whose fowls have access daily to range with good pasturage may not need a concentrate containing cod liver oil, dried milk or some other ingredients which are often desirable for confined fowls. To use such a concentrate only increases the cost unnecessarily. No one has shown that confined farm flocks produce eggs more economically than those given range with good pasturage. There are few days, under Indiana conditions, when it is impractical for the farm flock to have range. Special supplements, such as condensed milk

products and dried alfalfa products, can be used temporarily when pasturage is poor. Concentrates and mashes, designed for flocks on good pasturage, will be available when there is sufficient demand for them.

Grinders of Feed Wheat Must Give a Bond

Some time ago the Government announced a plan of providing wheat, at less than market price, to elevator operators with the understanding that it would be used only for the manufacture of feed. In order to qualify for one of these contracts, the elevator must furnish a bond, in the amount of 50c per bushel acquired, guaranteeing that the wheat will not be used for any other purpose than the manufacture of feed.

The cost of such a bond is \$5 per \$1,000 of coverage, subject to a minimum premium of \$5.00 for a single transaction, or \$10.00 if the bond is continuous.

Farmers have been encouraged to redeem farm-stored wheat held under loan to Commodity Credit Corporation at feed wheat prices.

Producers must agree in writing that the wheat will be fed on the farm to livestock or poultry or will be sold for such purpose. No redemption or sale shall be permitted unless the county committee determines that the producer redeeming the wheat or the producer purchasing the wheat has sufficient livestock or poultry to utilize the wheat as feed within a reasonable length of time. Producers purchasing wheat from other producers will be required to agree in writing that the wheat will be fed to livestock or poultry.

Wheat ground by 1,093 reporting mills during the crop year ending July 1 totaled 478,499,028 bus., against 478,895,325 bus. during the preceding crop year, as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

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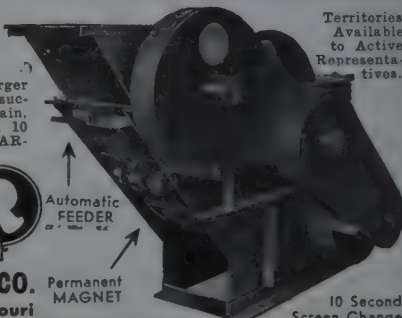
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Commercial Feeds in Kentucky

Thos. P. Cooper, director of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, in Bulletin No. 31, reports that the tonnage of commercial feeds sold in Kentucky in 1941, approximately 350,000 tons, as estimated from the number of tax tags issued, was about the average for Kentucky in normal years. Of this amount, 178,860 tons were special-purpose feeds. About 36 per cent of the special-purpose feeds were dairy feed, 46 per cent poultry feed, 5 per cent horse feed, 6 per cent hog feed, and 3 per cent dog feed. The balance of the tonnage was made up of miscellaneous feeds and straight feed materials.

The feeds are classified as straight by-product feeds; 164,630 tons; special-purpose feeds, 178,860 tons; and miscellaneous 3,565 tons.

The feed industry in Kentucky, like other industries, was materially affected by war conditions, in 1941. Changes in prices were frequent, usually upward, especially of the high-protein materials such as animal by-products and oil-mill by-products, while materials carrying less protein were more stable. There was a shortage of certain ingredients, and the use of some was restricted by the government. It was difficult to overcome the shortages of some of the materials by substitutes. The result was that many special-purpose feeds, especially poultry feeds, were not properly balanced in vitamin factors, as evidenced by many complaints of feeders. Some manufacturers were quick to take advantage of the situation by loose practices in the use of substitutes and other irregularities and asked leniency because of the national emergency. The Department has taken the position that good quality feeds under normal conditions, are most economical; and that at this time of emergency, when high production of meat, milk, eggs, cheese, and livestock is so essential, the most efficient and effectual control is highly desirable.

During the year, 1601 samples were analyzed chemically and microscopically.

NEW RULING ON LISTING INGREDIENTS.—Making feed supplements has become a common practice within the last few years. There are two classes of supplements; one is composed of high-protein materials and materials that cannot be grown by the farmer, to strengthen home-grown feeds; the other is composed of materials carrying vitamins and minerals to add vitamins and minerals to special-purpose feeds.

Many of these supplements have merit and serve a useful purpose. On the other hand, some are highly complex in their composition and are composed of a long list of common materials. They are usually sold under extravagant claims and at exorbitant prices not commensurate with their true value. The sale of feeds containing such supplements seems to be based primarily on the effect that a long list of ingredients on the tag has on the purchaser, and on confusing him under high-pressure salesmanship as to the true value of the feed.

In order to overcome the abuses of this practice as far as possible, the Feed Control Department is requiring a simplified form of listing the ingredients; and if a purchaser will read and study the information printed on the tag and buy his feeds on quality and not on price and from a manufacturer with a good record, he will find the results most economical and satisfactory.

The new form of listing ingredients is:

First, basic ingredients, such as corn and corn by-products, wheat and wheat by-products, oil-mill by-products, meat by-products, fish meal, alfalfa meal, alfalfa leaf meal, oats, distillers and brewers dried grains, molasses, and similar ingredients, must be listed in the usual way and be present in amounts of 3 per cent or more.

Second, vitamin-carriers, such as dried milk, by-products, wheat germ, animal liver meal, fish oils, cod liver oil, riboflavin product, dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal and cereal grasses, yeast, and similar vitamin-carrying materials, must be cor-

rectly listed, grouped together, and the total percentage stated.

Third, mineral materials, generally regarded as dietary factors essential for the normal nutrition of animals, such as limestone, salt, potassium iodide, manganese sulfate, iron oxide, and similar materials, may be grouped together, or they may be listed separately with the percentage of each given, but in either case the total percentage must not exceed 3 per cent of the feed. Bone meal and kelp are considered minerals, but because of their organic sources, they should be listed separately with the percentage of each given. They may not be included in the amount of inorganic minerals.

Fourth, condiments and charcoal are not considered feed materials. However, they are permitted when percentage amounts are given.

Fifth, materials primarily medicinal or poisonous in nature are not permitted as ingredients in feeds.

Feed Wheat to Be Supplied

Feed wheat will be supplied to any county in the United States either directly by the Commodity Credit Corporation or through the customary channels of trade, the Department of Agriculture has announced.

Local dealers and processors may distribute feed wheat either as whole wheat or mixed feed in their customary trade area.

Large distributors and large processors will be required to designate the areas they propose to serve and a nominal feed wheat price will be established for the point at which C. C. C. makes delivery. Such distributors and processors will be permitted to file claim for a refund if the county feed wheat price at final point of delivery is less than their feed wheat cost plus appropriate transportation cost.

Any producer or local dealer may secure prices and other information regarding the feed wheat program by consulting his county A. A. committee or through the Regional Offices of Commodity Credit Corporation.

National Feed Week Oct. 19-24

With selection of the official 1942 National Feed Week Poster, plans for the sixth annual celebration of the big event scheduled for Oct. 19-24 are now well under way.

The winning poster, which is reproduced on this page, depicts the Statue of Liberty in a V design topped by the slogan, Victory Demands Better Feeds, Better Feeding. Around the outside of the V are shown a cow, pig, turkey and several chickens. The bag of feed on each side is labeled Feed for Freedom, and across the bottom of the poster are the words National Feed Week, Oct. 19-24.

The design, submitted by Donald E. Andorfer, 735 Atwood Street N. E., Grand Rapids, Mich., was selected as first prize in the poster contest sponsored by the American Feed Man-



ufacturers' Ass'n. As his reward, Mr. Andorfer will receive a \$100 War Bond.

Feeding Lambs

Eight lots of 25 lambs each were subjected each to a diet differing in amounts of such materials as limestone, bone meal, meat meal, processed garbage, cottonseed meal, clover hay, shelled corn, chopped soybean, alfalfa or clover hay, and cracked corn. Careful records of the actual cost of the lambs, including original cost and transportation, were kept for comparative purposes.

Among the significant conclusions reached by Claude Harper at the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station were the following: the addition of such minerals as finely ground limestone and special steamed bone meal to rations containing legume hay is of little value; addition of these minerals to rations containing silage as the only roughage, however, resulted in producing satisfactory marketable lambs. Lambs fed on tankages of meat meal and processed garbage reacted very differently. The "meat and meal lambs" were significantly superior to those fed on the processed garbage diet. Clover hay also was discovered to be extremely beneficial when used every day in a ration of shelled corn, cottonseed meal, and corn silage.

Dairy cows number 25,000,000, on 5,000,000 farms.

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Revised and enlarged edition, up-to-date. Contains all important discoveries in poultry production made in recent years. 480 pages, 200 illustrations. Weight 2 lbs. Price \$2.50 plus postage.

POULTRY HUSBANDRY—Jull

Contains a background of the poultry industry, the fundamental principles involved in various poultry practices, and important economic factors in producing and marketing poultry products. 548 pages, 167 illustrations. Weight 3 lbs. price \$4.00 plus postage.

TURKEY MANAGEMENT—Marsden and Martin

Because of the recognized ability of the authors, this, the first complete, non-technical treatise on turkey production should prove of great value to both large and small producers. 708 pages, 17 chapters, appendix and thorough index, 120 illustrations. Weight 3 lbs, price \$3.50 plus postage.

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A Feed Quiz

Among the questions and answers at a grain men's convention were the following, the answers having been made by Cy Sievert of the American Dry Milk Institute:

FEEDING THE SOW

Should a brood sow be given all the feed she wants? A: No. A brood sow should be given enough feed so that she gains in weight slowly. The feed should be nutritionally complete so that neither her own health nor that of the unborn pigs will be adversely affected.

VITAMINS IN MILK

Q: What vitamins do dried skim milk contain in appreciable quantities? A: The riboflavin content and the pantothenic acid content of dry skim milk is fairly well understood and the levels are known. The product contains from 16 to 20 micrograms of riboflavin per gram of dry skim milk and pantothenic acid to the extent of $2\frac{1}{2}$ units on the Jukes-Lepkovsky scale. In addition to these, the products also contain nicotinic acid, pyroxidine (B₆) the Norris Growth and Reproduction Factor, and several others.

VITAMIN D FOR PIGS

Q: Should vitamin D be added to rations for brood sows and pigs? A: The addition of vitamin D to the rations of brood sows and pigs is necessary only in winter or if the animals are totally confined and have no access to the sunlight. Even then they get along if they have a considerable amount of sun-cured alfalfa hay or meal available. In commercial feeds, it is well to add some vitamin D to brood sow and pig rations, especially for the Fall pig crop.

MIXING PROTEINS

Q: Why should we prefer several types of protein in the average ration to protein at an equal level from a single source. A: A mixture of proteins is preferable because with a mixture one is more apt to have a fair amount of the various essential amino acids present whereas with even the best single source, there may be one essential amino acid present in only borderline amount.

PHOSPHORUS

Q: Will an excess of phosphorus destroy manganese? A: A chemist will say that phosphorus cannot destroy manganese nor can any other element. What the questioner undoubtedly means is will an excess of phosphorus destroy the effect or efficiency of manganese? The answer is that an excess of phosphorus interferes with the effectiveness or efficiency of manganese. There is good evidence indicating that with feeds containing excessive amounts of phosphorus one must add quite a bit more manganese to reduce the incidence of perosis. It is assumed that the phosphorus combines with the manganese and forms an insoluble salt which is not available further as a feed.

TOO MUCH MINERAL

Q: Will feeding too much mineral prove harmful? A: Feeding too much mineral practically always proves harmful. The least harm it does is to lower the rate of growth. Some mineral materials when used in excessive amounts are definitely poisonous. Others tend to interfere with the proper utilization of some of the other materials of a mineral nature. For example, excessive amounts of phosphorus in a ration will make unavailable the calcium in the ration, thereby causing an actual calcium deficiency, even tho the amount of calcium in the ration is amply sufficient if the phosphorus level were adjusted to the proper amount. Other cases could also be cited. There is a considerable latitude between the minimum and the maximum amounts of mineral that should be used, but excessive mineral nearly always proves harmful.

COTTONSEED BLINDNESS

Q: Did cottonseed meal ever cause blindness in cattle? Does cottonseed meal of today cause such blindness? A: If cottonseed meal is used as the protein concentrate in a cattle ration containing feeds that are low in vitamin A, such as cottonseed hulls, grain, straw, corn fodder, sorghum fodder, or beet pulp, then it is possible for the animals so fed to become "night blind" and for offspring of the animals

to be born blind. The difficulty is due to the lack of vitamin A in cottonseed meal. On the other hand, if cottonseed meal is fed to cattle along with legume hay or other feeds containing good amounts of vitamin A then no blindness will result. It is known that cottonseed meal contains a substance called gossypol which is definitely poisonous to certain species of animals when consumed in too large amounts and the tolerance varies with different species. Cattle are not affected by considerable amounts of gossypol, but swine are seriously injured by relatively small amounts. Horses and sheep are affected by smaller amounts of gossypol than are cattle, but will tolerate more of it than swine. Calves should not be fed too much cottonseed meal during the first three or four months but some cottonseed meal can be used advantageously. Practically all of the troubles in connection with calf and cattle feeding that have been blamed on cottonseed meal should have been attributed to the fact that the total ration, of which the cottonseed meal was a part, was deficient in vitamin A.

New Radio Programs of Allied Mills

"Victory Farmers on Parade" is the name of a new series of broadcasts sponsored by Allied Mills, manufacturers of Wayne Feeds, and to be heard Tuesday and Thursday each week over a number of the leading stations.

The main purpose is to bring to the attention of the public at large the splendid work being done by American farmers in producing more food for victory.

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Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size $8\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price, \$2.75, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.35, plus postage.

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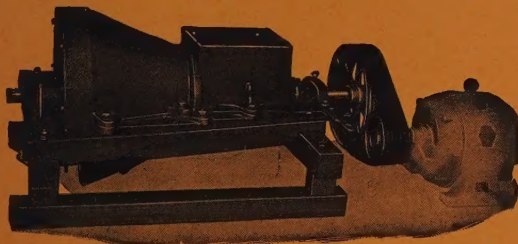
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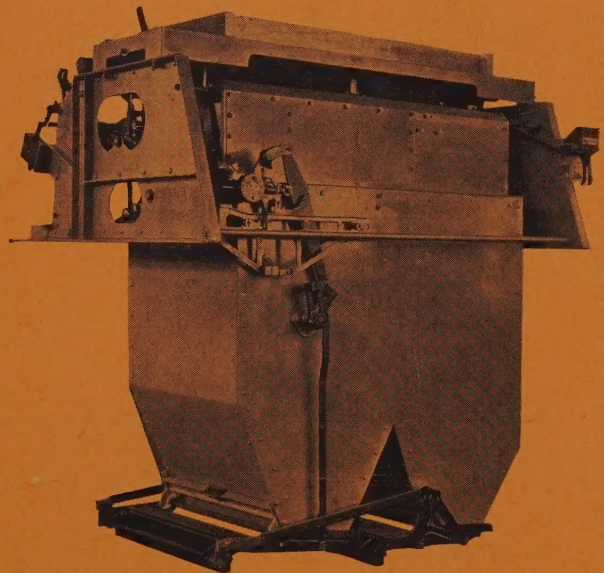
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